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THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,976.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
12th March.	† EGYPT	7912		
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
22nd „	* ARCADIA	7007		
26th „	INDIA	791		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10812		
6th „	ARABIA	7903		
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9105
22nd „	MANTUA	10888		
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7838		
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10390
21st „	EGYPT	7912		
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9321
4th June.	INDIA	7911		
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th „	HIMALAYA	6398		
25th „	DELHI	8022	PERSIA	7931
2nd July	OCEANA	6610		
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th „	ARABIA	7903		
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10812
30th „	CALEDONIA	7838		

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.
* Intermediate Steamer.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Tredegar Hall.....due 12th	March	Philadelphia
Spanish Prince ...due	April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4232	G. Gillhuber	16th March
KRONPRINZ	5425	A. Foresti	1st April
HELGOLAND	4000	A. de Petris	16th „
AFRICA	4740	E. Sabrella	1st May
BOHEMIA	4232	G. Gillhuber	16th „
KRONPRINZ	5425	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWARTS	4300	B. Bolgaro	29th March
HELIOPOLIS	3350	E. Terabocchia	30th April
AUSTRIA	7528	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675 „ 750 *
Single Class to London ..... „ 545 „ 635 *
Single Class to London and back ..... „ 865 „ 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice ..... „ 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... „ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back „ 715 „
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675
Single Class to London ..... „ 545 to 595 *
Single Class to London and back ..... „ 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILINGS.

The s. s. "SILESIA" will sail about 15th March, and the s. s. "Gastein" will sail about 25th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice.

By s.s. "Silesia," Rs. 450, and Rs. 385.

By s.s. "Gastein," Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

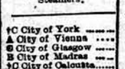
Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Bergallan	6017	26th Mar. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,206	Thur, 10th Mar.	9 a. m.	O Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th Mar.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 14th Mar.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*

† Or later on arrival of Eastern mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and O. Mandvis.

FOR O. MANDVIS, KARACHI AND BUSSRAH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,206 tons, on Thursday, 10th March, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Mussat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND Persian GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 3,037 tons, on Monday, 14th March sailing at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Minoor Abbas, Linga, Bandar, Bushire, Mahomera and Buareh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,034 tons, sailing on or about the 12th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

7th March, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.		Leave Karachi, 1910.	
†C City of York	7705	Mar. 22	1910	Mar. 19	1910
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6	„		
C City of Glasgow	6457	...		April 15	„
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11	„	„ 21	„
†C City of Calcutta	7512	„ 25	„	„ 22	„
B Walton Hall	4952	„ 25	„	May 5	„
C City of Manchester	5354	...		„ 7	„
C Trafford Hall	5391	May 24	„	...	
C City of Karachi	5557	...		„ 31	„
A City of Benares	6738	...		June 12	„

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.
C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.
No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING. 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
aC City of York	7705	21st Aug. 1910	15th Sept. 1910.
aC City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. „	10th Oct. „
aC City of Calcutta	7512	22nd „ „	15th „ „

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ..... To Naples	Single ...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ..... To Marseilles or Genoa	Single...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ..... To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ...	550	420
	Return ..	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bites and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
a PRESIDENT	3,400	Jacobsen	15th Mar. 1910.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,635	Rebufat	17th Mar. 1910
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,878	Barilion	12th May „
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June „
SALAZIE	4,147	...	7th July „
DUMBEA	5,635	Reinfat	4th August „
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147	...	22nd April 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

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COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 1,75,000

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The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amounts to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserves and.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SHANGHAI
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COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		YLOILO
HONGKONG		

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 49°.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.
The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.
Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."
THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE
For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz.,
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.
A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.
This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5-5.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

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Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

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Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

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Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
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Insist on having it.

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Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective yet long, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whersoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price is England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS.
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EASTER 1910.

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CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS filled with Sweets, SATIN EGGS, PICTORIAL EGGS, Coloured WOOD EGGS, MOON EGGS, MUSICAL EGGS, EGGS filled with CHOCOLATES, EGGS for presentation, Novelties in EASTER EGGS, Empty Eggs, Eggs in boxes. Prices from As. 2 to Rs. 5 Each.

SPECIALLY DECORATED EGGS TO ORDER, Rs. 2 per lb.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CHOCOLATE SPECIALISTS,
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Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk

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The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ASSAY," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

S. S. "MERTON HALL."

ARRIVED on 7th March, 1910.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWAD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.),
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 7th March, 1910.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "BOHEMIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO.
Agent, Austrian Loyd's S. N. Co.

GRAPHIEL'S SELECTIONS.

SPECIAL REDUCTION.

Last 4 Days

Rs. 30 the card for the benefit of those who hitherto have found the rates too high. Refund of Rs. 20 if three winners at least do not come off.

Selections from 10 a. m. to 12 Noon.

Office:—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber has appointed FRIDAY, the 18th March, 1910, for the purpose of balloting for a representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the office of the Chamber from 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. from 15th to 18th March, 1910 (inclusive).

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 8th March, 1910.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. HUSSEIN BADRUDIN TYABJI and FIZ BADRUDIN TYABJI, of Bombay, Sulaimani Borah, Inhabitants, as two of the Executors of the last Will and testament of the Honourable Mr. Justice BADRUDIN TYABJI, deceased, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of the Quit and ground Rent tenure together with the Chawl or dwellinghouse and godown standing thereon, situate at Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2004 to 2006, 2121, 2122, 2291 to 2294, 2301, 2318 and 2319, New No. A/136, Old Survey Nos. 813, 821, 822, and New Survey No. 5504, and bounded on the East by the property of the late Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, on the West by the 11th Khetwadi Lane, on the North by the Khetwadi Back Road, and on the South partly by the property of the late Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, and partly by the property of Mr. Ameeruddin Tyabji, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2016, 2015 (5), 2015 (3) and (4) and 2077 (1), and Street Nos. 3, 2d, 2b, 2c, 88 to 92, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.—Dated this 2nd day of March, 1910.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION, GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
BEHIND FIRE BRIGADE STATION,
At the End of Kennedy Bridge,

The first turning to the left and Look for the 4 Big Lamps 4.

LAST { 5 } NIGHTS!
LAST { } NIGHTS!!
OF THIS GREAT SHOW IN BOMBAY.

SELECTED PROGRAMME OF CIRCUS NOVELTIES.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
MARCH 8th, 9th and 10th.
SOUVENIR NIGHTS.

When a Handsome Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the audience visiting the Circus on those occasions.

ALL RECEIVE ONE CHANCE.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION
FOR
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 9TH
By request will be repeated.
THE AMATEUR CONTEST ON
THE REVOLVING TABLE

When Amateurs will be at liberty to try their skill standing on the table aided by our mechanic, which absolutely assures perfect safety to the Competitors. A handsome trophy will be presented to the winner.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 10th.

Grand Complimentary Benefit will be given in aid of
THE PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL
on which occasion Madame HARMSTON LOVE will give half the gross receipts to the above Institution.

The benefit will be under the distinguished Patronage and Presence of
SETT BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT.

N.B.—Box Plan can be seen, and all seats booked at the Circus Tent from Tuesday morning from 10 a.m.

SPECIAL EXTRA SOUVENIR MATINEES!
SPECIAL EXTRA SOUVENIR MATINEES!!
Wednesday, March 9th
and
Saturday, 12th, 1910.

When a Handsome Gold, also one Enamelled, and a Silver, Watch will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus on those occasions.

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

Late Trams will run from Grant Road Terminus after all Performances.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to the Re. One and Rs. Two Seats.

Special space reserved for zenana ladies. Seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent daily.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

Owned and conducted by the CITY OF BOMBAY BUILDINGS Co., Ld.

COME AND SMILE
at our two Laughter Raisers.
SURPRISES OF AVIATION
WEIGHT REDUCING
INSTITUTION

There will never perhaps be PARIS FLOODS again in this Century—Come and see what they were like
AND A GALAXY
OF OTHER BRILLIANT FILMS.

Time—6-30 to 7-30, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES,
TOWN HALL,
OPENS DAILY (including Sundays from 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S. T.)., from 2nd to 14th March, 1910.
ENTRANCE FEE ANNAS FOUR.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
SATURDAY'S SUCCESSES.
LA GRAND BRETECHE.
A wonderful representation of Balzac's story on the Cinematograph.
FOOLSHEAD RECEIVES.
The popular Excelsior Comedian is seen "AT HOME." Roars of laughter.
ALSO
FRANK DERAIZ
In his wonderful poses shewing marvellous development of the muscles of the body.
(10 to 11 P.M., Nightly.)
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
LOOK OUT
OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOWS.
Will Commence Shortly.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING
FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.
HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.
TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.
JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.
OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS:—If your Car is not giving you the desired satisfaction, please send it to the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 ¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL
MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

TWO TRAVELLERS, European, for Mill supplies and general hardware. Preference given to men with live connections and who can influence business. Salary and liberal commission.

Apply Box No. 439, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow	
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon	
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Seremban (F. M. States.)	
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai	
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin	
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow	
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama	
Penang	Manilla	Kobe	
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York	
Ipoh (Perak),	Hongkong		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period as may be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

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Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on applica-

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
R. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
and all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it." Ernest.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Byojun Port
Changchun	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
CLUB BLEND,
See that it is in a
Square Bottle and bears the
OLD LAMP Trade mark.

To be had of all WINE DEALERS.
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Home abroad.

CATALOGUES & QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
62 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the special qualities sought in a medicine of the kind, and has, as we are informed, never been equalled in its effects by any other thing hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, with a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually suppressing injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. Dysentery, palpitation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for purifying of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fash on to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for irritation, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excesses, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 406, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD"
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
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Bombay Branch.
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THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
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ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

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ARE YOU WORRIED
With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES, Coupled with indifferent treatment?
IF SO, TRY
M. BUTLER & CO.
And you will find that they are not addicted to FANCY PRICES, And will give you prompt attention.
Call or write for anything you require to
M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, MARCH 7.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. for T. T. and demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credit.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1/32d. May
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 3/16d.
Credits 3 m/s	1s. 4 5-16d.
" " Forward ...	1s. 4 7/32d. May.
" 6 m/s Ready ...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Francs 3 m/s " ...	171 1/4
Marks 3 m/s " ...	139 1/4
60 d/s. Hongkong	126
" Shanghai	168 1/4
" Japan	149

Market is firm.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper rate is quiet. The market opened at 93-12 ready and 94 forward and the rates closed at 93-11 ready and 93-15 forward with small transactions.

BULLION.

On Saturday Bar Silver in London remained unchanged for ready and 1-16 down for forwards at 23 3 8. New York is unchanged at 50 3-4.

Locally gold market was dull and very little business is passing. Prices remained easier. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices remained unchanged.

Silver opened at Rs. 67-12. London market remained unchanged and there being few buyers and sellers market remained steady and prices fluctuated by an anna and closed at the same rate. There was very little demand for ready and a nominal business was done.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	8	0
97 touch ...	23	7	0
National Bank ...	24	0	0
Chartered Bank ...	23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield ...	15	4	0
Do Dragon ...	15	0	0
Australian ...	24	1	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny ...	67	10	0
17 Penny ready ...	67	8	0
Local per tola ...	0	10	9
First Settlement ...	67	12	0
Second " ...	68	2	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Lidseed :—Home prices were 3d. up and enquiry for ready and forward was more, hence prices advanced by an anna. Tone is firm.

Rapeseed :—Home prices were 6d. to 9d. up. Market is steady. Demand moderate and prices are unchanged.

Gingellyseed :—, Poppyseed :—, Castorseed :—, Cottonseed :— } Steady. Good enquiry for ready and forward and prices were well maintained.

Mowraseed :—Good demand for ready and prices advanced by an anna.

Wheat :—Home prices unchanged, market locally remained dull and prices were easier and remained unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 10 4
Linseed, Small ...	" 10 2
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 6 8
Yellow do. ...	" 7 1
Do. Gujarat ...	" 7 5
Poppyseed ...	" 9 10
Castorseed ...	" 31 to 35
Mowraseed... ...	" 6 11
Maize ...	" 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	" 39 to 43
Mustardseed ...	" 85 to 90
Gingellyseed ...	" 38 to 45
Khandesh Howri, Gulburga do., Kalbur do., Itarsi do.	" 44 to 45
White Gin, Bold 95/5, Do. do do 85/15, Do. do. do. 75/25, Do. Mixed 50/50	" 41 to 44
Do. Gin, Small 50/50, Do. do. 85/15	" 39 to 40
Gin, Black Beaver, Do. do. Gadag	" 39
Gin Red Khandwa, Do. Meggi	" 41 to 43
Do. Yellow Hinganghat, Do. do. Secunderabad, Do. do. Gujarat	" 47 to 50 8
Do. Black Kutni, Do. Ahmedabad...	" 38
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi, Club No. 1, Delhi 70/30	" 33 to 42
Hard Red... ...	" 34 to 37
Cottonseed ...	" 24 8 to 25 8

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 5th March :—

Wheat ...	8,775 cwts
Linseed ...	15,298 "
Rapeseed ...	7,305 "
Gingellyseed ...	8,594 "
Poppyseed ...	28 "
Groundnuts ...	1,933 "
Castorseed ...	11,931 "
Rice ...	1,511 "
Myrabollams ...	12,571 "
Cottonseed... ...	50,141 "
Mowraseed... ...	1,093 "
Gram ...	3,587 "
Joowar ...	687 "
Maize ...	196 "

LOCAL YARN.

There was a good enquiry for 20, 12 and 10 and a large business was done.

Weekly sale from Shanghai market is only 1,000 bales and stock 47,000 bales at 171 1-2. Tone of the market is steady.

500s	Ripon	20 at 7 10 (s)
100s	Indo-China ...	10 at 7 10 1-2
200s	Jubilee	20 at 7 7
200s	Crown	20 at 7 6
100s	Hongkong... ...	10 at 6 5 1-2
100s	Western	10 at 6 6
600b	Mayer (sold Naranji Mill)	at 10 6-10
500s	Currimbhoy ...	20 at 7 10
200s	Indo-China ...	12 at 7 B
200b	Jam	12 at 6 12 B

SHARES.

Petits opened at Rs. 3,060, advanced to Rs. 3070 and closed at Rs. 3,075.

BANKS.

Bombay ...	1,460
India ...	62 1-2
Indian Specie ...	51 1/2

MILLS.

Currimbhoy ...	930
Crescent... ...	83 1/4
David ...	368 3-4
Kohinoor ...	665
Maneckji Petit ...	3,075
New Great Eastern ...	165
Luxmi Cotton ...	1,570
Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares	427 1-2
Swan Mill... ...	125

PRESSES.

New Berar ...	545
New Mofussil ...	780

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bamankua Manganese... ...	9 1-2
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	99
Bombay E. S. T. O. Pref. ...	157
Bombay Steam Navigation Pre	277 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	18 1-2
Treacher & Co ...	580

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	665
Tapti-Valley ...	457 1-2

COTTON.

On Saturday morning Liverpool was 2 points down and New Work 20. Good Broach opened at Rs. 324 and fine at Rs. 339 at which rate a nominal business was done. Opener receive in the evening showed 6 to 9 less. Mawaries were sellers in the market at Rs. 322 for good Broach and 337 for fine and very little business was done. Prices for ready were well maintained and Mills and Exporters were enquiring for stapled good. Market is steady.

The following are the purchases reported to-day :—

Bales.			Rs.
100	Bengal	...Bombay Cotton Mills	250
200	Barhanpur	...Volkart Bros ...	292
100	Bengal	... do ...	275
300	Khandeish	...Finlay Muir & Co ...	263
700	do	...Carrimbhoy ...	276
200	Bengal	...Gaddum & Co ...	280
200	Neemuch	...W Wolf & Son ...	289
100	Bengal	...A Blaschek & Co...	240
100	Laqur	...A Moritz & Co ...	292
100	Ujjain	...Petits ...	305
100	Wardha (wet)	... do ...	260
100	Sawginned	... do ...	333

We quote :—

	Rs
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	259
" F. Good ...	247
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	276
" F. Good ...	261
Sind Punjab Fine ...	272
" F. Good ...	257
Khandesh Fine ...	281
" F. Good ...	273
Amraoti Fine ...	295
" " F. Good ...	287
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	296
" F. Good ...	288
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	306
" F. Good ...	298
Yeotmal Fine ...	312
" F. Good ...	304
Nagpore Fine ...	319
" F. Good ...	311
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	321
" F. Good ...	313
Methia Fine ...	281
" F. Good ...	273
Broach Gin Good ...	340
" Good ...	325
Sawginned Fine ...	327 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned ...	333 "
Westerns " ...	318 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 5th March :—

Khandesh	1,782 Bales.
Central India...	220 "
Barsi and Nagur	1,839 "
Berar	2,740 "
Central Provinces	2,980 "
Oomras...	9,560 "
Dholera	2,657 "
Broach...	2,878 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	1,094 "
Westerns	44 "
Bengals (N. W. P.) ...	1,129 "
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	1,192 "
Sind	175 "
Persian	17 "
Total ...	18,146 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	3,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Mar.—Apl.	7·70— 7
Apl.—May.	7·65— 8
May—June	7·61— 8
June—July	7·55— 8
July—Aug.	7·40— 7
Aug.—Sept.	7·21— 7
Sept.—Oct.	6·79— 6
Oct.—Nov.	6·58— 6
Nov.—Dec.	6·49— 6

FREIGHT.

Ports.	March Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	14 6	15 0
Dunkirk ...	15 0	15 6
Havre ...	15 0	15 6
Hull ...	14 6	......
Liverpool ...	15 6	16 0
Marseilles ...	15 6	16 0
Genoa ...	15 6	15 6
London ...	15 6	15 6
Hamburg ...	15 0	15 6
Trieste ...	16 0	17 0
Venice... ...	16 0	17 0
Open Ports ...	Apr.-May-June ...	14 6

Slightly better demand and sellers are firmer.

METALS.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	21	Rs.56 4
	28	" 57 8
	35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs.56 4
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	21, 28	Rs.45 14
	35, 42	" 46 0
	49, 56	" 41 4
Tin Ingots. ...	...	
Spelter S M, M M, J, G	...	" 19 4
Georgshutte	...	" 22 4
Copper Ingots K S	...	" 49 8
Copper Sheetings	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	" 62 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	" 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, March 5.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sövs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box ...	...	3,000	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	Arcadia	Marseilles

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th March, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	35	41,194
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	50	57,888

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 5th March 1910 as compared with the statement for the week ending 26th February 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 26 Rs.	Mar. 5. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ... Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,49,93,265	1,38,41,204
Other Deposits ...	9,49,93,348	9,27,67,588
Post Bills ...	17,222	13,077
Sundries ...	19,91,679	20,63,688
Rs....	13,22,95,514	12,89,84,557
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,43,46,782	1,40,68,617
Other authorised Securities.	17,04,193	17,04,193
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,66,06,575	2,68,98,320
Loans do. do. ...	3,10,50,075	3,31,07,838
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,27,93,322	2,31,26,369
Dead Stocks ...	2,94,639	2,94,639
Stamps ...	6,802	6,730
Bullion ...	4,03,159	3,75,936
Balane with other Banks.	12,42,550	9,25,701
Sundries... ...	1,17,647	1,51,717
Cash ...	3,37,24,770	2,78,24,497
	13,22,95,514	12,89,84,557

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 5th March.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

1 Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10 .... £23,630,000

4 Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 5th Mar. 1910, by Counci: Bills* £22,712,877

" " By Gold .... £ nil

5 Balance to be remitted from 6th Mar. to 31st March 1910 ....£ 9,17,123

*Of this sum of £5,800,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia —255 bales wool, J Keray ; 72 bales wool, The Bombay and Co ; 80 bales wool, M Ramjidass ; 20 bales wool, A Saduck ; 3,540 cwts oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co ; 3,160 cwts oil cakes, A Moritz and Co ; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co ; 104 cwts cashewnuts, G Sojpal ; 45, bales wool, N Khataw : 2,000 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co ; 24 bales wood, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales hemp T Purshotam and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—106 cwts linseed, M Framji ; 11 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co ; 312 cwts fishmaws, M J Joombhoy and Co ; 27 bales skins E M Hooka ; 625 cwts cottonseed A Khimji ; 15 cwts fishmaws, K N Meanee and Co ; 150 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co ; 37 cwts dry ginger, B Jeswandass and Co ; 111 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 2 bales carpets, S J Tellary and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—3 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia —4 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros ; 13,000 cwts groundnuts and 8,600 cwts teelseed, L Drefuse and Co ; 100 cwts gum M Jafferbhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—63 casks skins, Enrico N Stein ; 205 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Burnby s—5,000 cwts rapeseed, 800 cwts groundnuts and 300 cwts nigerseed, L Drefuse and Co ; 1007 cwts myrabalams, W Bechar ; 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 2,001 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

Billfern s—1 bale cotton and 5,958 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Blakemoor s—1,001 cwts myrabolams, T Canji ; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 200 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 400 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 1,027 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersey.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—6,000 cwts mussoer, Ralli Bros ; 500 cwts oil cakes Allen Bros and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Drefuse and Co ; 1 pot rosa oil, Volkart Bros ; 150 bales cotton fly, J C Tadiwalla ; 210 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros ; 500 cwts myrabolam, W Bechan ; 230 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

Ethelwynne s—3,000 cwts linseed and 5,998 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Pearlmoor s—425, bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co ; 520 bales cotton fly, K Visbram and Co.

Barnby s—200 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons ; 2,000 cwts myrabolams, S Canji.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Lindsey s—82 bales cotton fly, C Poggiano and Co ; 1,001 cwts linseed, A Ploschak and Co.

Alala s—4,000 cwts linseed, L Drefus and Co ; 20 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons ; 100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

D Balduino s—1,720 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Alala s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

D Balduino s - 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—23 bales twist, Mody and Co.

Egypt s—10 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Tullochmoer s—2,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—124 cwts sandalwood, M H E Ellias.

Assaye s 390 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—4,450 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 100 bales twist, K and A S Framji ; 800 bales twist, E D Sasoon and Co ; 500 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 800 bales twist and 600 bales cotton, S J David and Co ; 2,200 bales W Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Strashesk s—600 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co ; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandi and Co ; 500 bales cotton, The New Molussil and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 1,857 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 400 bales cotton, D D Currranett and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co ; 2,000 bales cotton, S 7 David and Co.

Imani s—400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 350 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Strathesk s—500 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, D D Currranett and Co.

Assaye s 156 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

Strathesk s—850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 700 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co ; 200 bales cotton, D D Curranett and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—7 cwts condements, M Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR YOKKAICHI

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton, S J David and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

JUST RECEIVED

Crimpoline Hair Curling fluid.

Lloyds' Euxesis for shaving (without the use of Soap or Water)

Eye Brow Pencils.
Bloom of Roses.
Propert's Dry Cleaning Cloth Balls.
Nail Scissors in Leather Cases.
Folding Mirrors in Leather Cases.
Harrison's Reading Shades.
Formamint Tablets for Sore Throat.
Edward's Brilliantine "UZON."
Colgate's Tooth Paste.
Eye Glass Cases of different patterns.
Cycling Spectacles.
Pillar Goggles.
Motor Goggles.

Prices very moderate.
Up-country orders promptly executed.

J. EDULJI & CO.,
SITARAM BUILDINGS,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignition and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PARUCK—Bai Pirojbai, widow, of the late Maneckjee Sapoorjee Paruck and mother of Limjee Maneckjee Paruck and sister of the late Pestonjee Hormusjee Bomiar or Collet, aged 81, died yesterday afternoon. Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning at 8 o'clock (B.T.), at "Paruck Wadi," (Police Station), Girgaum Back Road.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust 4 p. m.

Nasik Tragedy trial, Special Tribunal, High Court, 11 a. m.

Dr. D. M. Dastur's lecture at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 6-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Difficulties are things that show what men are."—Epictetus.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the month of February was 462, of whom 335 were males and 127 females.

POTAL NOTICE.—The mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Larenco Marques and other places in South Africa, per extra steamer "Unulazi," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.—A public meeting under the auspices of the Council will be held at the Prarthna Samaj Hall, Girgaum, near the Portuguese Church, on Thursday next, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mrs. C. L. Stevenson, of the U. S. A., who is on a Temperance Tour round the world, will give an address.

THE (STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow, 9th instant, the Rev. A. Hume, M.A., D.D., of Ahmednagar, who is coming on tour, specially for the purpose, will deliver an address under the auspices of the above Institution on "True Freedom" at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir. Girgaon. Mr. L. J. Robertson, Bar.-at-Law, has kindly consented to preside.

DR. D. M. DASTUR'S LECTURE.—A lecture under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-30 P. M. (S. T.) to-day by Dr. Dinshaw M. Dastur, Surgeon Oculist. The topic selected for the evening is "Our Eye, its anatomy, refraction and formation of image." The lecture will be illustrated with a model of the eye, anatomical charts, diagrams, etc., and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual."

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Florentiner	Fucik
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Song (Cornet Solo)	Alice where art thou?	Ascher
Selection	Faust	Gonnod
Char Piece	The Butterfly	Bendix
Selection	The Geisha	S Jones
Valse	The Dollar Princess	Leo Fall

THE LATE PIR MOWLANA SAHEB.—The fortieth day ceremony, commemorative of the death of the late Pir Mowlana Saheb Mahomed Sultan Sufisa was performed yesterday at the Bandra Durga near the Slaughter house. About twenty thousand people of all denominations repaired to the Durga. There was a "sandal" procession made up of a huge crowd which resembled very much the Mohurrum procession in Bombay and which marched through the principal thoroughfares of Bandra. Thousands of people were fed on this occasion at the expense of Mia Shett Jan Mahomed Chotani. The Moulud Sharif ceremony commenced at 8 p.m., and concluded at midnight. Mr. Sheik Inoos Sheik Oosman, the Moojawar, was presented with a rich silk shawl on return of the procession to the Durga by the Mahomedan Jamat of Bandra as a mark of their respect and esteem for him. The day's proceedings and especially the sandal procession entailed heavy work on the police which was creditably carried out by Head Constable Maneckshe, and Assistant Sub-Inspector Vamanrao of the B. B. and C. I. Railway had also to make special arrangements for the conveyance of passengers. On the anniversary of the Pir Saheb it is expected that at the Bandra Musjid there will be ceremonies lasting over a week identical with those performed annually at the Makdum Saheb's Durga at Mahim.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE popular entertainers are giving an extra week at present, and have made it a Souvenir week altogether. A gold and a silver watch will be given away among the audience to-night, every one of whom will receive a number and stand the chance of getting one of the watches.

On Wednesday night by a special request the competition among local gentlemen standing on the revolving table will be held.

On Thursday night a benefit performance will be given in aid of the funds of the Parsee General Hospital when Madame-Harmston Love will give away 50 per cent. of the proceeds to that Institution. The performance will be given under the patronage and presence of Mr. Bemonji Dinshah Petit. The public and especially the Parse families are reminded that tickets for Thursday evening can be had at the Circus Tent from this morning.

A MOHORRUM AFFAIR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Ahmed Mahomed, Inus Mahomed, Basir Goolam Hussein and Ismail Mia stood charged at the instance of Superintendent Flanagan with causing grievous hurt to Meher Ali Din Mahomed.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji appeared for the complainant; Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barrister, defended the first and fourth accused, while Mr. Reuben Solomon was for the third accused.

The prosecution story was that on the 19th January during the Mohorrum, the accused had an altercation with the complainant in Parsi gully and the first accused struck the complainant in the head with a stick. He fell down when the other three accused assaulted him with sticks. The complainant became unconscious and was removed to the hospital. The accused were subsequently arrested and the complainant identified them as his assailants.

The second and third accused were acquitted for want of sufficient evidence; the first and the fourth accused were convicted and sentenced to six months' and three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Nathan entertained the students of Eden Female School at Dacca and the gentry of the town at an evening party at his residence yesterday.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Chamber yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, the President, occupying the chair.

The Secretary of the Bombay Improvement Trust having written to say that the term of office of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla as a trustee on that Board expired on 31st March and that the necessary steps be taken for fresh election, the Corporation re-elected Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla.

On the motion of Mr. James MacDonald, seconded by Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, it was resolved to appoint Messrs. Bhukandas B. Dessai and S. T. Thakur as auditors of Municipal account for the official year 1910-11 and that their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 5,000 each.

QUESTION OF FILLING IN WELLS.

Consideration was given to a petition signed by 350 Parsi priests objecting to wells being filled in; as ever since they have come to India, they say, they have been using well water for the performance of religious ceremony.

In connection with the same matter was considered a letter from Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors, stating, on behalf of Messrs. N. N. Saher, and A. S. Davar, Mr. Muncherji Framji Tumboli, Secretary to the Trustees of Seth Merwanji Framji Panday Charities, the Trustees of the Settlement of the late Heerjee Jehangir Readymoney and others, that their clients have been served with notices requiring them to fill in or hermetically cover the wells at their respective houses (some of which are places of worship) with liberty to draw water by means of a pump; that their clients have offered to clean the wells and to use such disinfectants as may be suggested them but that the authorities have flatly refused to comply with their clients' requests and insist upon the requisitions being carried out ; and that their clients submit that the measures proposed if carried out would wound their religious susceptibilities and would interfere with their religious liberty. It was requested that the matter be reconsidered and that orders to take some other preventive measures be issued.

The letter and the petition were referred to the Committee appointed to consider this question.

CUMULATIVE SYSTEM OF VOTING.

In accordance with previous notice Mr. D. E. Wacha moved : 'That the present opportunity be embraced to move the Legislature, before which there are for its consideration several amendments of the Municipal Act, to repeal the provision relating to the cumulative system of voting at a Rate Payers' Election and restore the old one, prior to 1889, which entitled a voter at such an election to give one vote only and no more in support of an individual candidate.'

In support of his proposal Mr. Wacha remarked that he had been a member of the Corporation and for the last ten years conviction had been growing upon his mind that that system was not a desirable one. The art of canvassing was carried to such an extreme that it was unrefined if not immoral. The cumulative system of voting did not suit the present conditions.

The proposition was not seconded and it dropped.

REGISTRATION OF TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Consideration was given to a memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 8th February 1910—Forwarding, for orders, with reference to Corporation Resolution Nos. 1801 and 4535, dated respectively the 15th June and 19th October 1908, copy of a letter to his address, dated the 1st February 1910, from the Municipal Solicitors, regarding the purchase of the B. E. S. and T. Co.'s stables at the junction of Foras Road and Falkland Road.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that with reference to his memorandum the Commissioner be requested to call upon the Tramway Company to get themselves registered in Bombay. In support of his proposition Sir Pherozeshah observed that it was a very serious matter because, the Corporation could have no hold on the Company if it was not registered in Bombay. He was surprised that notwithstanding the strong expression of opinion from the Corporation the Company had taken no steps to register themselves in Bombay. The Corporation should not unanimously ask the Commissioner to call upon the managing director to register his Company in Bombay without any further delay as it was stipulated in their contract.

The proposition was agreed to.

RULING FROM THE CHAIR.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 23rd February, forwarding for information with reference to the ruling of the President of the Corporation recorded at page 346 of the Proceedings of the Corporation, dated the 9th August 1909, Counsel's opinion on the question as to whether it is competent for the Corporation to sanction a grant for the erection of a statue.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah observed that the Commissioner had no right to take Counsel's opinion at the request of one member. The privilege was Corporation's. Counsel's opinion was not infallible nor was it final. The President had acted in accordance with the practice and previous opinions of counsel obtained by the Corporation. If Sir Pherozeshah was left to himself he would not have even recorded the letter of the Commissioner but out of respect to their Head Executive he would move that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Cawasji Jehanjir Readymoney said that it was a storm in a teapot. The Corporation should not waste much time over dismissing it.

Dr. Sukhia explaining his position remarked that he had asked the Commissioner to obtain the opinion at his (Dr. Sukhia's) cost, because he might not be charged with obtaining an opinion on putting his own case from his own point of view.

Dr. Sukhia then moved as an amendment that the letter be reminded and that the attention of the President be respectfully invited to the following paragraph given at page 195 of Felt's Points of Order and Parliamentary Procedure, viz :—

"A judicious presiding officer will remember there are many things, such as inconsistency, incompatibility, or unconstitutionality of proposed action, which are for the assembly to decide, and while he may offer suggestions in reference to the subject, he should not attempt to "dictate" or to "usurp the rights of the assembly by suppressing such action as being out of order," for in all such cases the will of the majority is the supreme power and the decision of the Chair may be promptly "overruled" by the assembly."

Mr. Sharafalli Mamuji seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner remarked that when he saw a strong difference of opinion on the point he thought it desirable to take Counsel's opinion. Personally he thought that the President was right at his ruling.

Mr. Dixit remarked that the Commissioner should have considered this matter a trivial one when Dr. Sukhia sent him the letter.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta replied on the debate and remarked that it was a piece of impertinence on the part of a member to direct to the President such things as mentioned in the latter portion of the amendment and he hoped they would reject it unanimously.

The amendment was lost by 34 votes against 3 and the original proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

SMALL CAUSE COURT JUDGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Every reasonable person will agree with the opinion recently expressed in your leaderette in connection with the appointment of the Additional Judge of the High Court that no considerations of policy should influence the appointment and that the best available man must be selected for the office. The same principle obviously applies to the appointment that will have to be made by Government for filling up the vacancy on the Bench of the Small Causes Court which will be created by the retirement of Mr. M. H. Hakim, the Third Judge of the Court, on the 1st proximo. It is generally believed that Government are determined upon appointing a Mahomedan lawyer to the office. If he be one of the best available men for the post, there will be no objection to his appointment. But if he be not, it is to be hoped, that the interests of the vast and growing trade and industries of Bombay will not be sacrificed to any views of policy. It is clear, as was pointed by your leaderette, that policy should have no place in the making of such judicial appointments and that they should be guided only by considerations of fitness of the intended candidate for the post. And the office of a Judge of the Small Causes Court of Bombay requires intimate acquaintance with the technicalities of the different trades prevailing in the City and the ways of the different communities who figure as litigants in the Court. In fact, the legislature has taken particular care so to frame the constitution and procedure of the Court, that it may be able to administer justice speedily. But no Judge of the Court can as a rule do his work speedily and to the satisfaction of the Bombay public, unless he be equipped with a sufficient knowledge of its ins and outs.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Ladies' National Indian Association was held yesterday evening at the Government House, Lady Muir-Mackenzie presiding.

Miss Cursetji read the annual report from which the following extracts are taken:—

Before all else we record our deep sorrow at the loss of Miss Clarke, the only daughter of our Governor H. E. Sir Greoge Clarke, who, besides her genuine sympathy for all, had earnestly studied Indian Philosophy, with the view to enable her to understand the finer traits of the Indian characteristic, and thus within her brief sojourn amongst us had acquired a surprisingly wide knowledge of Indian feelings and customs that had inspired in her the zeal, to avail herself of every opportunity, to associate with the Indians with the desire to promote the welfare and spread mutual good-will, particularly amongst her Indian sisters, accordingly. She evinced a deep interest with the object of this Association, which therefore has lost in her a sympathetic and a true friend.

At this meeting, out of total votes of 128, Miss Clarke obtained as a President 88 votes but as she declined to accept the office owing to her impending departure to Europe, Lady Muir-Mackenzie, who had obtained 41 votes as President and 88 as Vice President, was therefore elected a President. Mrs. Heaton who had 5 votes was elected Vice-President.

A sum of Rs. 194 had been subscribed for by some of the members to present an address of welcome to H. E. Lady Clarke on her return from England after her serious illness. The presentation did not take place owing to her lamentable death. This sum with the consent of all the subscribers was sent on 19th March to Mr. McBain, the Joint Secretary of The Lady Clarke Memorial Fund.

In April, Mrs. Hall, owing to her departure to England, resigned her post of Work-guild Secretary and till now we have not been able to find any one to take up the office permanently. But Mrs. Dimmock has very very kindly looked after the work whilst Mrs. Masetti was appointed Assistant Work-guild Secretary. The warmest thanks of the members are offered to Mrs. Hall for the most able manner in which she performed her arduous task. And, in addition to the sacrifice of her time, she had undergone a deal of expense as well. Some deemed it somewhat confusing to have the attendance. During the year in all 8 "At Homes" were given by the following Ladies : Mrs. B. S. Patel, Mrs. Mataxa, Mrs. Batchelor, Lady Muir-Makenzie, jointly by Mrs. Wilkinson and Miss Wilson, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Ruttonji J. Tata and Mrs. Chandawarkar. We record our cordial thanks to these ladies for the great sociability and pleasure their hospitality had contributed to our members. Mrs. D. J. Tata on account of her departure to Europe in March resigned her post of Hon. Treasurer. Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji very kindly accepted that responsible office. Mrs. D. J. Tata performed the trying duties of a Treasurer with marked abilities and we record here to her the heart-felt thanks of all the members : and likewise also to Mrs. Dhunjibai B. Petit for having been an excellent lecture Secretary. She resigned her office in January since when Begum Dilshad Nawab Mirza has kindly and ably performed the duties of that office. During Mrs. Stanley Reed's absence in England from April to November, Mrs. Dimmock was the kind co-Secretary to Miss Manuckji Kursetji, who desires to thank her more than all the members for the sympathetic and helpful co-operation she gave her. Mrs. Heaton in November resigned the Vice-Presidentship and Mrs. Dimmock was unanimously elected in her place. Mrs. Childe, Mrs. Willis, and Mrs. Mataxa resigned ; they are thanked for having been members of the Executive Committee. The vacancies were filled up by Mrs. Beaman, Mrs. Collie and Mrs. Westropp. Mrs. Beaman resigned in November and in her place Mrs. Meyer was elected.

We have the pleasure to announce that the following ladies, Dowager Ladli Begum, Mrs. Kazizi and Mrs. P. M. Kanga have become life-members. At the end of last year there were 17 life-members and 217 annual members, total 234. During the year we regret to record the deaths of Miss Clarke and Mrs. Hamid. 17 members resigned, 3 rejoined, Mrs. Proctor, Lady Hughes and Miss Sutherland, and now the members number 1,000, life-members 20, annual members 218, total 238. It is gratifying to state that we have a balance in our favour of Rs. 1,000-12-1 in the Bank and in Government Papers Rs. 3,300 and to the credit of Miss Manning Memorial Fund Rs. 3,351 9 0. We will thus open our account for 1910 with a full total of Rs. 7,652 5 1

Lady Tata proposed and Mrs. Unwalla seconded that the report of this Association with the audited account, also the report of the Work Guild and the audited account, and the report for lectures be adopted, confirmed and published as the reports and accounts of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association for 1909.

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of Mrs. Meyer, seconded by Lady Jamsedji Jeejibhoy, a vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Batliboi and Battliboi, incorporated accountants for auditing the accounts of the Association and to the editors and managers of newspapers for announcing notifications, etc,

Mrs. Leslie then moved a vote of thanks to the members of the executive committee of the Association for their excellent management during the past year.

Mrs. Mody seconded the proposition which was carried.

Mrs. Lukmani then moved and Mrs. Abbott seconded that in consideration of Miss Ruth's Duvaje's continued progress an increased grant of Rs. 10, instead of Rs. 5, be given to her, also Rs. 25 to the Teachers' Association to allow their Association to nominate 10 under-teachers as free members of that Association, also Rs. 20 a month for nursing tuition to Borah widow Khadijee and the Victoria Nursing Association Scholarship of Rs. 20 a month to Miss Maneckbai Khambatta and a grant of Rs. 20 a month, recommended by Lady Chandavarkar, to Ratubai Ramdin and Rs. 10 for tuition and maintenance to Gurjubai.

The proposition was agreed to.

On the motion of Miss Cursetjee, seconded by Mrs. Stanley Reed, it was resolved that in memory of Miss Clarke's gracefully appreciated sympathy with this Association, the Competition Essay Prize should henceforth be called "The Miss Clarke's Memorial Essay Prize."

Lady Muir-Mackinzie then moved that the Secretaries be asked to convey to His Excellency Sir George Clarke the gratitude of the members as well as their admiration and appreciation of his devotion to duty, which inspired him to allow the meeting to be held at Government House.

Lady Petit seconded the proposition which was carried.

On the motion of Lady Jehangir, seconded by Dilshad Begum, a vote of thanks was passed to Lady Mackenzie for so gracefully presiding on the occasion.

Lady Mackenzie, having briefly replied, the proceedings terminated.

LEAGUE OF MERCY SHELTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be much obliged if you would kindly allow me to lay the following facts before the public through the medium of your columns:—

An appeal was made at the Annual Meeting of the League of Mercy on February 14th for funds wherewith to open a shelter for girls who are friendless, homeless or in difficulties in Bombay. To this appeal a general response has been made, and the Committee hope to open the shelter in Byculla at the beginning of April. May we now appeal for some special donations to enable us to furnish the shelter properly, or for gifts of glass, cutlery, china, chairs, tables, cupboards, household linen, etc. We should also be very grateful for gifts of books and of games. Gifts both of money and in kind will be thankfully received by the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Kennelly, The Parsonage, Byculla.—Yours, etc.,

H. M. PROCTER,
Hon. Sec. League of Mercy.

ALLAHABAD "SWARAJYA" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

The hearing of the case in which Nand Gopal, editor of the Urdu weekly paper "Swarajya" who is charged under Section 124 A., I. P. C. and had been committed to the Sessions by the District Magistrate, commences on the 21st instant.

HIGH COURT.

THE LAKHMIDASS KHIMJI MILLS.

A Heavy Claim.

On the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod resumed the hearing of the summons granted by him to the Official Liquidator of the Mills against Gordhandass Khatau, in respect of certain havalas, made by the defendant, for the yarn purchased by him from the Company.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, Mr. M. R. Jardine and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the liquidator; The Hon'ble the Advocate-General Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Mr. R. B. Raikes and the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity continued his opening address.

The case is proceeding.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

ON Monday, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, six petitions to set aside the Rate-payers' Election of the Mandvi ward were presented on behalf of the following Husseinbhai Abdoolabhai Lalji, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Harakhchand Kapurchand, Pudumsi Hirji Nensi, Kassam Abba Juma and Bharmal Bhima.

The date of the hearing was fixed for the 16th instant.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1053 09 S B Mehta Tyebbhai Mussji vs Abdoolbhai Faizoolabhoy Bicknell M and R. Parb heard.

554-06 Raghavayya B. and N. Kanayalal Kisonchand vs. Manekchand Kapurchand A firm. Edgelow G. W. and Co.

584-06 Payne and Co Fatmabai widow vs Bawa Miya bin Bara Miya Mulla and M.

393-08 Payne and Co Khan Mahomed Haji Vasir and others vs Tyeb Haji Ismail Haji Vasir another Edelow G W and Co Captain and V.

856-09 Captain and V Kunjbehari Ravinarayan and others vs Parbhudayal Soudagurmall Bhimariwalla Malvi H M and R and S J Juddah.

90-10 Payne and Co S R Bomanji vs Motilal J Patel Ardashir H D and Co.

55-07 Bhaishanker K and G Girdharlal Chotalal the firm vs J Chaturdas Mansookhlal J and H.

707-07 Malvi H M and R L Gordhandas a firm vs C Hurgowin Tyabji D and Co.

657-08 In person Jamnabai widow vs Dhondubai widow S A Tyabji.

1074-09 Raghavayya B and N, Bhimabai widow vs Govindji Veeram, Wadia G and Co.

538-08 Mirza M and M Lalji Surunsey vs Naran G Mistry Malvi H M and R.

860-08 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Sayed Abdul H H Azari N B Vakil.

735-07 T A Ghandy Iswardas Mody a farm vs Valabhdas Varjlal a firm Hiralal and Co.

909-08 In person Ramchandra N Thockle vs Sakoobai widow and others N B Vakil Dickshit D.

1002-07 Pestonji R K and Co, Gopera Hirmukhram and others vs Chotalal Laloobhoy Mehta D and D.

213-08 Smitham B and Co Somatra widow vs Ramji N Nakeria Jamshedji R and D.

690-07 In person Sakalchand Amerchand a firm vs Balabhoy Nagindas and others.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

326 01 Mansooklal J and H Ghilla Dayal a firm M B Dagga.

762 09 Pestonji R K and Bo Bai Jeevanbai widow vs Ukerji Cawasji Umrigar Ardesher H D and Co.

1091-09 Payne and Co, The Holland Bombay Trading Coy, Ld, vs K Shaik Abdul Hakim and another S B Mehta Shroff D and D.

1141-09 Payne and Co, Jehangir S Bomanji vs Chabirb Gordan and others.

1142-09 Pestonji R K and Co, Nowroji Maneckji Sethna and others vs Ramprasad Balibhkar and another Balkrishna and M.

1181-09 Daphtary F and D The Indian Specie Bank Ld, vs Naginchand Javerchand.

86-10 Jamshedji K and D Balchand Ugerchand the firm vs Vasanji Bhanji.

131-10 Kanga and Syani Girdharlal Makodmal vs Mohiram G Sheksharia Motishand and D,

136-10 Shamrao M and H Jehangir R Gelder vs Narandas Banarudas and another.

140-10 Crawford B and Co The Lakhmi Cotton Manufacturing and Coy, Ld vs Naramji Dwarkadas.

143-10 Captain and V Purshotam Lakhmidas and Co, a firm Vs Ahmedbhoy Hablbhoy.

145-10 Crowford B and Co The Trushia of the Improvement of the City of Bombay V Keshaw Mahadeo Kadum

148-10 Captain and V Dhamji Canji and Co a firm vs Humraj Turmasam Thakerdas and

Undefended New Long Causes.

1155-09 Chitnis M and M Balkrishna Kaleskar vs The Orietal G and Security Life Gass Coy

After the Chamber Matter is Over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1083 09 Mirza M and M William Alfred Stephens vs Kate Stephens and another Payne and Co.

890-08 Taybji D and Co Vithoba Narayen Mayekar vs Janbai widow and others Jehangir M and S D J Mantri.

130-01 Payne and Co H H Ranas hri Bhawan singji Madhowsingji vs Charles Herding.

975-09 Edgelow G W and Co Mahomedbhoy Mulji vs N Kesss and others Jehanjir M and S

897-09 Jehangir M and S Kapurchand Poonam chand and Co a firm vs Aga Forrooksha Pestonji R K and Co.

167-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla & M.

522-09 Payne and Co Premji Gaculdas and another vs Shri Buldeo Mills Lt Co and another.

920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassan vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.

976-09 Bhaishanker K and G V P Vaidya vs The London and Lancashire Ass Co and others Craigie B and Co and Madhowji K and Co

37-08 Mulla and M Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaikhoo Miya Koor vs Messrs Roger and Rock Daphtary F and D.

802-05 Pestonji R K and Co, Bai Jeewanbai widow vs Manordas Lukhmondas and others, Shamrao M and H, Dikshit D and S, and Smetham B and Co.

210-08 Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Megbji and others, Jehangir and S and Mulji and K.

996-08 Shamrao M and H, Bai Navalbai vs Nagar das Bhagwandas, Matubhai J and M.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Bohemia," March 6.

Passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Bohemia" from Trieste and intermediate ports on the morning of the 6th instant.

Assum, Mr	Kuppel, Revd
Barclay, Mr S F	Morton, Mr
Burrow, Mr S G	Munsif, Mr
Datta, Mr and Mrs and infant	Nazib Pagdiani, Mr
	Peyton, Mr
Gaussen, Capt T R	Puncole, Mr
Gellalli, Mr	Robinson, Mr
Hubscher, Mr	Recht, Mr
Jacob, Mr	Schwarz, Rev
Kruger, Mrs P	Tate, Capt
Kruger, Mrs M	Tanke, Mr, Mrs and child

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey .....Special Service vessel
R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie.....C Stocken..... .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 7.

Arcadia.....3513 Barchaut .....P & O S N & Co
Assaye.....4359 Jones.....P & O S N & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales.....Bo & H S & Co
Blake.....3896 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Begonia .....2346 Mathews.....J Jeewandas
Blakemoor.....2403 Knott.....The Bombay & Co
Bohemia.....3334 Gillhuber.....A L S N & Co
Calthness...3322 Procter.....W & A Graham & Co
City of Vienna...2956 Grenham.....B & P S N & Co
Dinapore...2534 Brown..... W & A Graham & Co
Egypt...4178 Summers...London...12-3...P & O S N Co
Gerd.....151 Andreason...F F Campbell & Co
Kola.....510 Outbush.....M M & Co
Kasara .....505 Elson.....M M & Co
Margarita.....911 Williams .....S N & Co
Massilia.....3250 Thomson.....W & A Graham & Co
Merton Hall.....2778 Prowse.....Killick Nixon & Co
Nassri .....911 Miere.....B & P S N & Co
Nowshera.....3142 Rose.....M M & Co
Oceana .....3507 Bruce.....P & O S N Co
Orissa.....3525 Kedslie.....M M & Co
Shah Navaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1121 Pigot...F-F..N F...B & H S N & Co
Sovannah.....3071 James.....P O & S N & Co
Strathesk .....2802 Malville.....P & O Co
Wardha.....2552 Archdeacon.....M M & Co
Warcoonga .....1601 Morrison .....M M & Co
Zoraster.....2376 Wickham..... .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 7.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Lindsay	3493	Harris	Genoa	8-3	James Finlay & Co
C&R Alala	2041	Griffiths	Hamburg	6-3	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Errington Court	2782	Gleghorn	Hull	8-3	W & A Graham & Co
F Barnby	2482	Marsey	Hamburg	8-3	Killick Nixon & Co
H Ethelwynne	2036	Hnash	Hamburg	10-3	Ralli Bros
K Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	11-3	W F Kaisha
M Imani	2979	Penbirthy	Kobe	8-3	Killick Nixon & Co
P Tellochmoor	2250	Owens	Port Said	13-3	W & A Graham & Co
Q Pearlmoor	2576	Moffett	Hamburg	10-3	T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Indravati...513...Paksera ..N-F N F...Bo S N & Co Ld
Saraswati ..443 Ahmed...Karachi ..6-3..Bo S N & Co, L

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Braunfels ..3353 Schmidt...Hamburg..10-3..W & A G & Co
5 Hillfern...2776 William...Dankirk...6-3...W & A Graham & Co
9 Styliani Bebis...2215 Combaris...Marseilles...12-3 Ralli Bros

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Zoraster s	Wickham ...	Calcutta, Feb. 23
	Bohemia s	Gillhuber ...	Trieste, Feb. 18
	Kasara s	Elton	Basobra, Feb. 27
	Assaye s	Johnes.....	Shanghai
	Merton Hall s.....	Prowse	Liverpool, Feb. 8
	Orissa s	Kedslie	Calcutta, Feb. 10

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Linga s	Rothwell.....	Karachi
	Himalaya s	Spicer	Calcutta
	Wistow Hall s ...	Meria	Rangoon
	Imaum s	Wigdahl	Calcutta
	Torrington s	Weddess	Hull

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Blakemoor for Antwerp.
" Earl of Douglas for Liverpool.
" Bohemia for Trieste.
" Oceana for China.
" Assaye for China.
" D Balduino for Genoa.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Delta, left Hongkong, on March 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 6th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th March.

The Proficiency Examination will be held on the 25th inst as follows:—

Part II (Gunnery) at Mahalaxmi Battery at 8 a m.

Part I (Infantry) on the Native Infantry Parade Ground, Marine Lines, immediately on return from Mahalaxmi, of the Part II Candidates.

The Examination of the Depression Range Finders, will take place on Thursday the 10th inst at 7 a m at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder.

The following is an Extract from India Army Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, List of Officers, N Company's and Men of the Indian Volunteer Force who have been awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medal.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Gr W E Zarhorst.

Electrical Engineer Company,

Tuesday the 8th inst at 6-30 p m.

Parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. OUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 8th March.

197—Detail for the week ending 12th instant.

To-day Tuesday 8th instant—Ambulance Class at the Telegraph Office at 6 p.m.

Wednesday 9th instant—"G" Coy Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 p m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

198—Parades—Parades will be held daily on the Oval at 6 30 p.m. and at the St. Mary's College, Byculla, at 8 30 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves extra efficients. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

199—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days :—

Wednesday 9th, Thursday 10th, Friday 11th, Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

200—Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Battalion Annual Rifle Meeting will take place on the B B and C I Ry Volrs Rifle Range at Santa Cruz as under:—

Match I 200 yards 16th March
Match II 300 yards 17th March
Match III 500 yards 18th March
Match IV 600 yards 19th March
Match V 700 yards 20th March
Match VI 800 yards 21st March
Match VIII Honorary Members 200 yards 22nd March
Match VII Honorary Members 500 yards 22nd March
Open to those who have attend 20 rills and not 15 as here ofore.
Leslie Challenge Cup 21th March
Time and place of parade will be notified
Bayley Coy Challange Shield 23rd March
Tennenat Memorial Challenge Cup 24th March
The Highland Challenge Cup 26th March
Blamy Challenge Cup 24th March
Cadet marching competition 29th March
The Ghat Kopar Ranges commencing 2-48 p m
Match IX 200 yards 14th March
Match X 200 yards 15th March
Programme will be ready at Head-Quarters by 12 noon Thursday next, 10th Instant. Entries will close at 6 p m on 14th and not the 12th as stated in the programme

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 8th March 1910

THE HOMES OF BOMBAY WORKMEN.

THE old, old question, how are we to house the ever-increasing labour population of Bombay, was the subject of an enlightening paper read by Mr. G. Owen Dunn at a full meeting of the Royal Society of Arts on February 17th. Mr. Dunn, is, as we know, trebly qualified for forming an authoritative opinion on this pressing problem as an Engineer of large experience in the Public Works Department, as Chairman for five years of that much tried body, the Bombay Improvement Trust, and as President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the year 1908-09. He has seen every side of the Bombay Housing question, and it says much for his optimism that he does not despair of the efficacy and extension of the measures taken to cope with its difficulties. Bombay advanced so fast on the road of industrial progress in the last sixty years that she tempted into her already crowded residential area hundreds of thousands of workers from every part of India before provision for their housing was even remotely contemplated. From being in 1850 an important commercial city of 240,000 inhabitants, she has reached dizzy heights in trade, until ninety cotton mills, great railway works, iron foundries miles of well-designed docks, splendid public buildings now mark Bombay as one of the Queens of Commerce. But all this piling up of wealth and glory has not been done without making some grave mistakes. There was no foresight of the need for housing the enormous increase in the working population, or if a few prophets dared to raise their voice in warning, they were not listened to. Labourers and mill-hands poured into the town where work was to be had for the asking, and they just dumped themselves down on any and every vacant place where miserable huts could be erected. Later when space became contracted and sites more valuable, huge but still worse and more insanitary chawls were erected from which owners drew a good rent for the least possible outlay commensurate with the bare stability of the building. "Gross overcrowding" in jerry-built tenements, as Mr. Dunn observed, and as we know too well, was the inevitable result. The most elementary requirements of health were ignored. The people themselves were not critical of a room that afforded a shelter from which they went daily to the avocations that brought them in a monthly wage far in advance of what they had been able to earn in the pure air of the mofussil.

Overcrowding had reached, even in 1865, such a pitch that the necessity for some control of its dangers was recognised and a Health Department was organised. But that could do, or did, little. A Municipality was created in 1872, but even that body was not much more powerful though its scope was enlarged in 1888. The population continued to increase without proportionate provision of decent dwellings. In 1896, the plague entered the City in force, and stalked through the congested areas, the teaming streets and narrow alleys until it had claimed in five years 100,000 victims of the 821,764 persons counted in the previous census, and drove out of Bombay at least another hundred thousand in fear, not so much of the fatal plague, but of the ill-comprehended measures taken to limit its ravages. The next census naturally showed a diminished population, but before long men with their families, crowded in again to seek work, and it became clear that definite remedies for the reduction of congestion were imperatively demanded. Of proposals and schemes there were plenty; the most practical took cognisance of the fact that the workmen settle as close to their work as possible—how indeed, could their small wages pay for train or tram to go there and return?—and they automatically divide into communities according to race, religion and caste. These all differ as to rules of life, but have one thing in common that exercises the sanitary authorities they do not understand, and are slow to practise the simplest tenets of western hygiene which are advised and where possible imposed on them. Lord Sandhurst, who presided at Mr. Dunn's lecture, was unlucky in having had, while Governor of Bombay, not only the visitation of plague to deal with, but other disturbances of the peace and quiet so earnestly desired by a wise ruler. Early in the tenure of his responsible appointment he visited the worst parts of the City and saw for himself conditions that must have later solved much of the mystery of the outbreak of the fell disease that cast a pall of gloom over the following years. He introduced and passed in the first plague year an Act enabling the Bombay Improvement Trust which was then called into being, to deal with insanitary areas, construct new streets, and do sundry other things by which all the land available should be turned to good account for the benefit of the people. This scheme, which had its origin in the governorship of Lord Reay, who was ably seconded in planning the betterment of Bombay, by Sir Walter Hughes, received the elaboration required by later developments from Lord Sandhurst's Government, and that statesman, as Lord Reay said in the discussion on Mr. Dunn's paper, was fortunate enough to be able to apply it. This Trust is now eleven years old and has a fair record to show for the efforts it has made to improve the City.

Nothing in this world, especially in commercial centres, can be done without money, and no improvement in housing conditions can be on a permanent or considerable scale unless the building-schemes are self-supporting. So far all attempts to provide decent hygienic dwellings for the workmen of Bombay have shown a financial deficit, greater in the first buildings erected when it was sought to keep the density of population to 500 to the acre, than in later structures where it was allowed to rise to 900, which is after all a vast improvement on what the people when left to their own devices are willing to live and breathe in. Mr. Dunn's description of the buildings in which the Trust strive to combine shelter, comfort, light, air and sanitation on modern lines for the mill-hand, interested his London audience, but are familiar to the old Bombayite. The fact that all the schemes so far work out at a pecuniary loss to the Trust, proves that the desire to better the condition of the labouring class has risen superior to mere utilitarian questions of profit. But, with the best will in the world, only the fringe of the numbers to be provided for has yet been touched, It is true the example of the Trust may in time be followed by rich employers and thus the standard of the workman's accommodation will be raised. It must be remembered that he is as necessary to the prosperity of Bombay as the trade he helps to consolidate. The improved condition of the 15,000 persons already rehoused by the Trust in 4,500 rooms, built on a well-considered plan, should eventually bring home to less fortunate families the blessings that follow from the cult of hygiene, and the curse that overtakes overcrowding. Public opinion will drive private enterprise into competition or co-operation with the Trust, and we may hope that such a tremendous object lesson as the advent of plague may never again be necessary for Bombay. The provision of good lodging for the poor is a long step in the right direction, but the workman's wages must be such as to enable him to pay for this better home. It does not follow, unfortunately, that a rise in wages is always wisely spent and we agree with Mr. Dunn that one of the chief factors in the raising of the status of the Indian operative is education, an education that will teach him the many sided virtue of thrift, how to spend his income to the best advantage, how to appreciate the advantages of light and pure air and how careful he must be not to banish one or pollute the other. These might be points in that system of Primary education which has been too long contemned, not only in India, but in many otherwise enlightened countries.

EGGS FOR PROFIT. WITHIN the last few months, there has been a sudden and unaccountable interest shown in poultry-keeping in England. For many years farmers' wives with modern ideas have realised that there is money in keeping poultry on a large scale to meet the demands of large towns, but poultry has generally been placed in the catalogue of "useful" things which can supply the house with a few eggs and an occasional change of meat diet. Now strenuous efforts are being made all over the country to stir up an interest in poultry-rearing and a new Association is working out plans for fostering the industry. One of the chief tenets of the Association is that it is as much an industry for the small-as for the large landholder. But in the former case one thing is essential to success and that is co-operation. And therein lies an enormous difficulty, for rural England is by no means fond of co-peration. There is a feeling of independence which makes the idea of joining with another in such a way as necessitates the knowing of one's private affairs, or some of them, rather repugnant to the country dweller. Yet co-operaton is necessary and that it is possible to arrange, has been shown by the success which has followed Sir Horace Plunkett's work in Ireland. In an interview in which mention was made that no effect had been produced by a speech Sir Horace said, "I made just forty-nine speeches before anything was done and the first depot was started after the fiftieth." Since then many have been started. In England as an inducement to rural cultivation the Agricultural Organisation Society is arranging for "missionary egg trains." The question of transport is as important as that of supplies being sufficiently large. The large distributors of agricultural produce cannot well deal with very small quantities and the people whose demands are small can only deal with the large distributors—as is the case with large consumers—because the latter must be certain of the continuity of their supply. Agricultural co-operation has been most successful in Denmark which does an enormous egg trade with Great Britain and a lesson might well be taken from that country where the organization is so good that each district is mapped out so that its needs and its products are so closely known that there is a minimum of waste and a maximum of produce for profitable export. England has no need to look for an export trade of this kind for it can consume all it is capable of producing and still need some assistance from the foreigner though the country will have benefitsd enormously by the increased use of the land even in so small a thing as poultry-keeping.

MYSORE POLICE. A GOVERNMENT paper which has been issued by the Mysore State informs us that the Government are considering the reorganisation of the police forces of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore as during late years the degree of efficiency attained has not been altogether satisfactory. Pending some conclusion of the matter a criminal intelligence department was organised during the year as a temporary measure for dealing with organised crime and for the assistance of the ordinary force in special or difficult cases. Taking the State generally the distress which prevailed was responsible for an increase of crime resulting in a serious addition to the number of minor offences against property. Government note with gratification that there was a notable improvement in the percentage of detected cases and that the serious crime of the State showed no increase. However things do not appear so satisfactory as Government seems to regard them when one finds that in 26 cases of murder reported from various districts the police were unable to detect a single offender. A serious class of crime which shows a tendency to increase is the cattle thefts, which have been somewhat frequently reported. This species of crime is encouraged by the expansion of the trade in hides and skins. Although detection of crime has improved and a consequent increase in the proportion of stolen property recovered has resulted, the percentage 36·8, is still very low and Government particularly impress upon police officers that the quantity of property recovered is "an equally important criterion for judging their general efficiency with the detection of crime." Finally, a gratifying state of efficiency is recorded among the Village Police and it is noted that they have achieved the high percentage of crime detection of 92·2 compared with 75·7 in regard to cases handled by the Regular Police.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s "India" with the outward Mails of the 25th ultimo left Aden at 1 p m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a m. on Friday next.

ENDEAVOURS are being made to hold the Sind Provincial Conference at Karachi in June.

THE Punjab Government have issued a notification declaring "Ca Ira" forfeited to Government.

IN connection with the Budget debate Mr. Mudholkar has given notice of two questions relating to the Educational and Sanitary grants of the Central Provinces.

HIS HIGHNESS MIR IMAM BUKSH KHAN, ruler of Khairpur State, has doubled his previous donation of Rs. 5,000 to the building fund of the Shikarpur Hopeful Academy.

THE Maharajah of Cooch Behar has had a shooting party on the South Banks of the Brahmaputra river. Several buffaloes and a fine tiger and tigress and miscellaneous game were bagged.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th February shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 128,836 maunds with an increase of Rs. 40,746 in the earnings.

THE Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. R. D. Tata and Mr. R. Barlow have been elected Directors of the Bank of India, Limited, to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Sir Croft, Mr. R.J. Tata and Mr. J. H. Dani.

SIR THOMAS H. TACON, formerly Mayor of Rye, has presented the borough corporation with £500 in four-and-a-half per cent. Debenture stock, in order to provide an annual gift of coals to the poor of the town.

THERE will be three acting vacancies on the Calcutta High Court Bench this summer and these will probably be filled up by the appointments of Messrs. Richardson and Vincent both of Civil Service and Mr. Pugh, Barrister.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN arrived in Bombay yesterday from Poona, and was received at the Victoria Terminus Station by a large number of his followers. His Highness was accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the amalgamation of the Post and Telegraph Accounts offices under an Accountant General subject to the administrative control of the Finance Department. The posts of Controller of Postal Accounts and Examiner of Telegraphs will be abolished.

A CORRESPONDENT says :—Great irritation prevails throughout the Punjab Province in consequence of the well-founded report that on the departure on leave of Mr. Justice Rattigan of the Chief Court, Punjab, his locum tenens will be from the Civil Service. The appointment is strictly one for Barristers. It disturbs the proportion of Barrister Judges to Civilian Judges and maintains the preponderance of Europeans to qualified Indians and is considered a blow at the Bar in particular and Indians in general."

MILITARY MATTERS.

Aerial War Machines.

GAMBLING AT ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

THE news that the French Government is to receive two steerable balloons and three military æroplanes as a gift from private generosity has come as an agreeable surprise to all those who are interested in military æronautics. There were bitter complaints in the past that France had lost the leadership in military airships which she at one time possessed, partly through the negligence of the authorities, and partly through the indifference of the public. The example of Germany, which enthusiastically subscribed millions to help Count Zeppelin to rebuild his airship, was referred to, and great disappointment was expressed that the French people failed to show anything like similar generosity first when the Patrie was lost, and next when the Republique was destroyed. The complaint, however, was hardly justified, for immediately after the destruction of the Republique a public subscription was opened by the *Temps*, and soon amounted to a sum of a little more than £12,000. A number of wealthy and public-spirited citizens like M. Doutsch de la Mourthe, the Lebaudi brothers, and others, were willing to contribute generously towards the reconstitution of an aerial fleet, and a committee was appointed and sent a document round to the principal builders of steerable balloons and æroplanes, in which it submitted a number of questions. The airship builders were asked: 1. What kind of an airship can you build for £6,000 which will go at a speed of 28 miles an hour, keep up an aerial cruise of twelve hours, and rise to a height of about 4,000ft? 2. What would be the price of an airship of 1,200 to 1,400 cubic yards, capable of taking three persons on board, of rising to a height of 3,000ft. and of cruising for a period of six hours at a speed of about 23 miles per hour? The æroplane builders were asked: 1. Can you supply us with a reliable æroplane, having two comfortable seats for two persons of average weight (165lb. each), going at a rate of about 42 miles an hour for two hours? 2. What will be the price, and how long will it take to build? Before sending round these questions the committee wrote a letter to each of the builders, in which they were asked, for patriotic reasons to state the very minimum price in each case, which would be kept entirely secret by the committee, and which, therefore, would not affect the commercial price of the airship and æroplanes. The replies were such that, after deducting a sum of £800 from the national subscriptions for the widows of the two non-commissioned officers who perished in the disaster of the Republique, the committee was able to arrange, as I mentioned yesterday, for the construction of a large airship of 3,000 cubic yards and a small one 1,400 cubic yards and of three military æroplanes, which at the ordinary prices, would have cost nearly £30,000. At the same time it must be remembered that the Lebaudy brothers of their own accord, are building a huge airship, which they have offered to the army, and which has been accepted. Needless to say, all these new airships will contain certain improvements, such as independent compartments and safety contrivances for the propellers, which have been found necessary since the accident to the Republique. With the two airships that are being built by the Government, or reconstructed, and the two already in use, the French Army may therefore at the end of this year have six airships and six æroplanes in commission.

BATTLES REVOLUTIONISED.

At the Royal Societies' Club, St. James, Major J. N. C. Kennedy, R.E., lecturing on the subject of "Aviation from the Military Standpoint," gave instances of how, during the Boer War, the airship would have been a powerful asset in the attack of the British Army. With the facilities afforded by the airship for the purposes of location, communication, and successful bombardment, a war like the one in South Africa would be ended within a year. He showed by means of lantern slides how the airship might be used in future engagements. There was just a possibility, he added, that aviation might effect a desirable result from a humanitarian standpoint. With two opposing forces manœuvring in the field there could, in future, be no secrecy as to their disposition or strength—the commanders would know exactly to which side would all the victory. In the circumstances, would the general who found himself at a disadvantage be justified in risking an action or would the authorities at the War Office, who of course, would also know the situation, allow the general to engage? When the conclusion was a apparent, would any useful object be attained by fighting the position? These considerations suggested that we were nearing the time when war would be no more. But if there was to be war, it was clear that the force equipped with an aerial fleet would soon wipe out an enemy not so provided. The fact was that aviation had revolutionised modern warfare, and this country, always slow in adopting new ideas, and always tardy in rewarding enterprise, had been just as conservative in regard to aviation. The lecturer mentioned the criticisms and hostility which were first directed against the Aeroplane Club two years ago, and contrasted the attitude of the English people towards unsuccessful flights to that given by the Germans to Count Zeppelin, when his airship was wrecked. In the case of Colonel Capper's misfortune during his flight from Aldershot to London the failure, he said, was treated by some people as a huge joke; in the case of the Zeppelin, however, the German people looked upon the affair as a national calamity, and money was immediately found to build a new dirigible. There was certainly something wrong in our way of reasoning, and we could not possibly hope to keep our place in the march of science when we accorded our pioneers such treatment as had been experienced by men like Marconi, Brennan, Maxim, Cody and others.

GAMBLING AT ALDERSHOT.

Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien is maintaining the best traditions of Aldershot as the foremost school for the thorough training of the British soldier. The curriculum is not to be shirked, be Tommy an R. E., a gunner, a trooper, or a linesman. From squad-drill and general setting up, to taking part in big manœuvres, he has to pass stage by stage, without pause, between January and October. The men are to be met in the parade ground, in the field, or at the musketry ranges, any hour between 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m., working hard and learning their duties, to serve efficiently with the colours. North and South Camps, Aldershot, are like a big town, laid out somewhat in the style of the new Garden Cities. Over the well being of its denizens the general commanding and his staff are responsible as if they were mayor and council with very comprehensive powers. There are churches, schools, amusements, etc., all demanding observation and attention if not assistance. In the General Orders of the 15th instant there was a sharp reminder to prevent the temptation to gamble being put in the men's way. A certain class of bookmakers had it appears found that Tommy, having a little more money to spend nowadays might be tempted to have a "a little flutter." The net was duly spread; and these gentry hobnobbed and circularised non-com.'s and men, and set up quite a little business in some of the brigade quarters. Worst of all, it was found that a convenient, quiet corner might be found in one of the "Soldiers' Homes"—institutions supported by one or other of the religious bodies. The matter coming to the ears of headquarters, vigorous action has been taken, and the thing has been stamped out from the retreat in question. It appears—but it may be an error—as if there were a somewhat larger proportion of lads under 18 and 19 years of age in the ranks than ever this year. In the instructions issued for collective training, General Smith-Dorrien emphasises the necessity devolving on officers for a through and intelligent acquaintance with the principles laid down in the Field Service and training and Manœuvres Regulations. Special care is directed to be taken by all arms to possess adequate knowledge, not only of their own troops whilst operating, but of those of any neighbouring bodies, friend as well as foe. The mutual co-operation of all arms is further required, and officers should miss no opportunity of studying combined tactics and handling mixed forces. As to night operations, the General Officer Commanding states that the standard has been "distinctly good," and he trusts that it may be maintained. Careful reconnaissance and frequent practice are recommended in that connection. He hopes that, as the value of cavalry used dismounted in action is of the utmost importance, it receives attention. In enclosed country cavalry can only be used as mounted riflemen, and even in open country and in war their work will not necessarily be confined to shock tactics. The General Officer Commanding also makes various suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the batteries in action and further co-operating with the infantry during an attack. It may be stated broadly, that company, squadron, and battery training go forward until May. Thereafter, larger units are employed together at drill, and in July brigade training begins, which passes on to divisional training. Finally, in September next, the command Army manœuvres commence. But it may be counted upon this year that, in various aspects, the field manœuvres will be of rather a limited range.

SHORTAGE OF HORSES.

On the Hunters Improvement Society, meeting on Thursday at the offices, 12 Hanover-square, London, a long report by the Brood Mare Committee was presented by Mr. Romer Williams, their chairman. In view of Parliament having passed a Development Act, under which money might be available for the purpose of promoting horse-breeding, it was recommended that the council should take steps earnestly to press upon the Commissioners to be appointed the necessity of taking immediate action to develop the industry of breeding light horses in the United Kingdom. It could hardly be disputed that although there might be sufficient horses to supply the normal requirements of the Army in times of peace, there was not sufficient reserve available in case of emergency. Had there been, the Government would not have been reduced to the straights in which they found themselves at the time of the Boer War. It had to be remembered, the committee stated that a very large quantity of horses were required for mobilisation long before approaching the question of how to replace the wastage of war, and there should be a sufficient reserve of horses available to meet this contingency. The committee were of opinion that a sum of not less than £50,000 per annum should be allocated to the purpose in view, and they point out that France spends £185,000, Germany £370,000 and Austria £210,000 annually on horse-breeding. They thought that the twenty-eight King's premium stallions which were allowed for Great Britain were wholly insufficient for the wants of the country, and regretted the continual purchase by foreign Governments of many of our best stallions. Measures should be taken to counteract this evil, which had been so appropriately referred to by the Royal Commission of 1887. But if these stallions were to remain in this country, it could only be by the aid and the resources of the Government, in view of the competition for their possession by foreign Governments. The committee were satisfied that many districts, proved to be in every way suitable for horse-breeding, were almost denuded of the class of mare required, the old strains of blood having been lost, chiefly in consequence of the exportation of the best mares. They considered that by good organisation, and by acting in concert, the Board of Agriculture, the War Office, the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding, the Hunters Improvement Society (with which is now incorporated the Brood Mare Society), could greatly improve the standard of excellence, possibly diminish the cost of production, and make the industry more profitable. The council adopted the report, and a special committee was appointed to draft a scheme for the development of the committee's suggestions.

MANŒUVRES ON THE PLAIN.

There will be three infantry divisions and eight or nine mounted brigades, besides divisional and Army troops, of the Territorial Force assembled on Salisbury Plain during this summer and autumn, for training and field manœuvres. Besides these, General Sir Charles Douglas, who commands the Southern military district, will have his own, the 3rd Division Regulars, engaging in operations some time in September. The total strength of the Territorial who will encamp upon Salisbury Plain this year will most likely exceed in round numbers 60,000 men. They will include the South Midland Division (twelve battalions infantry with twelve batteries, ammunition, transport, and supply columns, companies of Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, field ambulance, wireless telegraphy, &c.) Also: The Wessex Division, with twelve battalions, guns, and so forth; and the East Lancashire Division. But, in addition, to the foregoing there will be other troops:—infantry, mounted men cyclists, gunners and so forth—as, for illustration, the Honourable Artillery Company (infantry), Public Schools, Leicester R.H.A., Tynemouth R.G.A., Electrical Engineers and R.A.M.C., and the following mounted brigades: Yeomanry—1st South Midland (Mounted Brigade), 2nd South Midland (Mounted Brigade), 1st South-Western (Mounted Brigade) 2nd South Western (Mounted Brigade), London Mounted Brigade with A and B Batteries, H.A.C., Yorks Mounted Brigade, Notts and Derby Mounted Brigade and North Midland Mounted Brigade. The estimated number—60,000—is certainly well under the grand total that will be gathered for training on the Plain this season. As will be seen, the Territorials going into the Southern district to be exercised include commands from the South Coast and as far west as Cornwall, as well as men drawn from the metropolis, the Midlands, and as far north as Yorks and Northumberland.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN.

BRUTALITY BY THE POLICE.

Savage Attack.

FIGHTING SOCIALISTIC METHODS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Berlin telegrams state that an enormous crowd attempted to make a franchise demonstration in Treptow Park yesterday. The approaches were blocked by masses of police. The leaders were unable to halt owing to pressure from behind and the police suddenly began firing revolvers and using sabres. Terrible confusion followed. Thirty persons were injured and a hundred arrests were made. Five demonstrators received very severe sabre wounds. While the bulk of the police were concentrated in Treptow Park forty thousand people made a demonstration without hindrance in the Thiergarten. From there they proceeded to the Reichstag. They unfurled red flags on the steps and delivered speeches from there. The few police present were powerless.

[The Prussian Franchise Bill has led to many demonstrations within the past few weeks, the Socialist leaders taking the opportunity to use it for their own purposes. As to the bill itself, a canvass of the deputies in the lobbies of the Diet resulted in the conviction that in its present form it has not the slightest chance of passing. An attempt will be made to amend it by the introduction of a secret ballot, and the result will probably depend upon the attitude of the National Liberals, who, it must ever be borne in mind, could make no claim to the second half of their name in any country but Germany, and whose action in any particular juncture it is impossible to infer from first political principles. A great deal of influence will be exercised both on their policy and on that of the Catholic Centre by the present prosperous condition of Socialism in Germany. The most effective dyke against the advance of the Red flood there has been the Catholic Church, and the Centre has a more Democratic electorate than any other party with the exception of the Socialists. It is clear, however, that even Catholic artisans have been shaken in their allegiance to their political representatives by last year's finance reform, and are turning in the direction of the Bebelites. Should the Centre adopt a reactionary line over the franchise questions this tendency might be rapidly accelerated and make the Socialists so much the largest party in the Reichstag after the next general election in two years' time that it would no longer be possible to treat them as outlaws. To a less extent a similar argument applies to the National Liberals. Therefore it seems probable that the secret ballot amendment will be adopted. It will then have to be seen what line will be taken by the Government and the Upper Chamber of the Diet. The Conservatives are so bitterly opposed to the secret ballot that they will probably make Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's position untenable should he accede to it. On the other hand, without this provision the bill, even if it were passed, would only be water to the Socialist mill. Like the finance reform of last year the whole question, which is really a German, though nominally only a Prussian one, is full of possibilities, and should be carefully watched by all who are interested in the development of the country. One anomaly in the bill, which has already raised a storm of derision, is that while a non-commissioned officer who has served the usual time in the Army would thereby be qualified under the fancy franchise clauses to more into the higher class of voter, this privilege would be denied to his Excellency the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has not enjoyed university education, and cannot satisfy any of the other conditions of such promotion.]

CANADIAN RAILWAY DISASTER.

Second Fatal Snowslide.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

A Vancouver telegram states that a hundred workmen, including many Japanese and Italians, were clearing the track of the Canadian Pacific after the snowslide on the Selkirk Range when they were buried by another snowslide. Ninety-two are dead.

THE COTTON TRADE CRISIS.

Continental Sympathy.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Manchester Cotton Federation has learned that the owners of over three million spindles in Italy have agreed to take a stock of yarn fortnightly and the Committee will decide the extent of the short time to be worked monthly. Spain and Portugal are working thirty per cent. short time and Spain is continuing until the summer.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

New Peerage Created.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs has been appointed Solicitor-General in succession to Sir S. T. Evans, who has been appointed President of the Divorce Court. A Peerage has been conferred on Sir J. Bigham.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

King Edward has left London for Biarritz.

THE SOAP LIBEL SEQUEL.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Mr. W. H. Lever has given the £91,000 damages obtained in the soap libel actions to the Liverpool University.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The death is announced of Louis Klopsch, editor and proprietor of the New York *Christian Herald*.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 6.

The P. & O.S.N. Co's steamer "India," with the English Mails of the 25th ultimo, left for Bombay at 1 p. m. to-day.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

Extraordinary Speech in New York.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Advices from New York report that the financier, Mr. Schiff, made an extraordinary speech at a Republican luncheon yesterday. He believed that a mighty war was coming in the Far East. Japan, Russia and Britain had entered into a compact to keep China in a state of vassalage. This compact would constitute the world's greatest menace. The Americans would be drawn in to Eastern affairs in a disagreeble manner unless they diplomatically defeated this compact.

[Mr. Schiff has evidently been reading the "Journal of the American Asiatic Association" in which prominence was recently given to an official communication from Washington designed to show that Mr. C. R. Crane's recall was meant to correct any false impression that American policy in the Far East involved antagonism to Japan. Before the publication of the January number the choice had fallen upon Mr. William J. Calhoun to fill the vacancy at Peking; and the appointment serves the "Journal" with an opportunity for one of the most incisive critiques on the State Department's attitude in respect of China that we have yet seen. In general form President Taft's policy has not changed from that which he laid down in Shanghai in October, 1907: preservation of China's territorial integrity; equality of commercial opportunity; sympathetic encouragement along the path of reform. But in detail there is a marked loss of the lucidity that distinguished that programme. For example, it is pointed out, in his message to Congress the President alludes, the hypothecation of likin revenue to foreign bankers as a guarantee that the respective Governments of those bankers would have a certain direct interest in China's fulfilment of promised reforms. Yet it might have seemed superfluous to remind any student of Chinese affairs that the total abolition of likin ranks among the first reforms to be undertaken, and that to use it as security for foreign loans must be the surest way of perpetuating the system. Again, President Taft intimates that the United States Government is endeavouring to facilitate such measures as abolition of likin currency reform, etc, and to secure the needful acquiescence of the Treaty Powers; although the Department of State must have been aware "that China's new series of commercial treaties beginning with British Treaty of September, 1902, have virtually died in the effort to be born. It is thus rather worse than a waste of time to be trying to secure the needful acquiescence of the other Treaty Powers in a bargain which China is confessedly unable to carry out and in stipulations which everybody knows to be impracticable."

The incongruity is indeed so obvious that the question must arise whether the American Government does "clearly understand the state of things with which it has to deal in China;" and it proceeds to enumerate "certain hard facts of whose existence Secretary Knox seems to be unaware or which he is disposed to ignore. That there can be no real development of Chinese commerce while likin barriers are permitted to exist; and that to hypothecate likin for railway loans is not only to perpetuate the tax but to rob the railways of their fair share of existing commerce, are "hard facts" on which it is unnecessary to dwell. The point, however, that most attracts attention is the confession of "the persistent disregard which this country (the United State) has shown of its obligations toward China." Between America and China the only surviving immigration treaty, we are told, is that of 1880; under this immigration may be regulated, limited or suspended, if it threatens to become excessive. It may not be prohibited. In spite, however, of this perfectly clear agreement prohibitory legislation was forced on almost before the ink on the Treaty was dry. The discrepancy is not often so frankly expressed, but there is little doubt that it is perfectly apparent to those Chinese who have dealings with the United States; and it is only a matter of years before national feeling in China will rebel against the treatment. Thus, says the Journal succinctly, "the question will shortly present itself whether the Chinese policy of our Government is to find authoritative exposition in the Bureau of Immigration or in the Department of State."

History shows that, in respect of foreign dealings with China, there are two methods, that of dictation "vi et armis;" and that of persuasion; and if the former has unfortunately to be recognized, it is because China has taught the world that methods of persuasion can only be practised with infinite patience and at the cost of infinite disappointment. The weakness of the position taken up by the United States Government is that while professing the utmost friendliness towards China it has also most emphatically announced its determination (through the mouth of President and Secretary of State) not to allow American interests to be excluded in the coming development of China. How far the Chinese themselves find difficulty in reconciling these two sides of American policy, writes the "North China Hearld," we can as yet only conjecture. But it must be admitted that the discrepancy would be less noticeable if the new trend of policy in Washington had been more cautiously inaugurated. The admonitions of the "Journal of the American Asiatic Association," were possibly sharpened by the reflexion that it is not only in respect of the Far East that President Taft's administration has exposed itself to unwelcome criticism. The recent troubles in Nicaragus, leading up to the expulsion of Senor Zelaya, have been accompanied by petty misunderstandings with Mexico which have gone far to undermine the good relations with that republic sedulously cultivated by President Roosevelt and Mr. Elihu Root; and the recommencement of a forward policy in the Far East has not been contrived without the awakening of some mistrust both in Japan and Russia. Commerce and diplomacy are so closely allied in all questions relating to China, that no Government can remain altogether aloof from the actions of its nationals. But the circumstances of the case demand that the leadership should be managed from as far in the rear as possible; and possibly the most pregnant warning uttered by the "Journal" is that the Chinese Mission "should not be insistently proclaimed as the most important office in the gift of the President."]

COLONEL SIR J. DUNLOP SMITH.

Received by the King.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith was received by the Prince of Wales on Saturday and King Edward yesterday. He will assume his post on the 10th instant.

THE RUBBER BOOM.

Huge Consignment from Brazil.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The liner "Crement" has arrived at New York with over a million pounds sterling worth of Brazilian rubber.

POSITION OF RUSSIAN JEWS.

Residential Privileges Revoked

LONDON, MARCH 7.

St. Petersburg telegrams state that M. Stolypin's pro Jewish edict of 1907 has been revoked, depriving 1,238 families of residential privileges.

CHINA AND TIBET.

Lhasa Amban Cashiered.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Shanghai telegraphs that it is stated that as a result of British representations, Wentsungyas, the Amban at Lhasa, will be cashiered, Chienghsipao succeeding him. It is also proposed to make Tibet a Province with Prince Su as Viceroy.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Peking that China has given Great Britain renewed assurances regarding non-interference with religion and the administration of Tibet.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Radicals Jubilant.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Only forty-eight per cent. of the electorate voted in the County Council elections. The people were apathetic after the late Parliamentary contest. The Radicals are delighted at the result.

In an article on the Indian Budget the *Times* refers to the peculiarity of the Calcutta debates and suggests it is time for the Council to reflect on the desirability of refusing written speeches, except under special circumstances or from new inexperienced members.

A DOCTOR'S ALLEGED MALPRACTICES.

Charged with Murder of Colonel Swope.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Telegrams from Kansas City report that Doctor Clarke Hyde has been indicted for the murder of the millionaire philanthropist Colonel Swope by means of strychnine and for inoculating eight members of the Swope family with typhoid germs.

NETRA POLITICAL DACOITY.

High Court Vakil Refused Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

This afternoon Justices Stephen and Carnduff disposed of the rule issued on behalf Sourandra Chuckervatty for bail. Accused is a son of the well-known High Court Vakil and was implicated in the Netra Political Dacoity. Their Lordships were of opinion that this was a case for further enquiry and that there had not been any undue delay in the proceedings. Bail was refused.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

Revised Provincial Strength.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The Government of India have approved of the effective strength of Hospital Assistant Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Service being revised as follows:—"Total 873, of which Bengal will have 579, Madras 110, and Bombay 184."

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Acting Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased under Section 7 of the Indian High Courts Act 1864 (24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 104) to make the following acting appointments to the Calcutta High Court:—

(1) The Hon. Mr. T. W. Richardson, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, to act as Judge during the absence of Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen on furlough from 24th March to 8th September 1910 or until further orders, (2) Mr. L. P. E. Pugh, Bar-at-Law, to act as Judge during absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chitty on furlough from 31st March to 8th September 1910 or until further orders, and (3) Mr. W.H.H. Vincent I. C. S. to act as Judge during the absence of Hon. Mr. Justice Casperz on furlough from 24th April to 8th September 1910 or until further orders.

ACCUSED FATHER REPORTED DEAD.

Warrant for Appearance Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

To-day the Chief Presidency Magistrate issued a warrant against a man reported dead. One Eoamuna charged two persons, Hiralal and Parbati, father and son, with causing hurt in February last. A pleader produced the son, but expressed inability to produce the father as he had died about four years ago. The serving peon, however, reported that he had served the summons personally on the accused. The Magistrate issued a warrant against the dead man when the pleader remarked, "M client would be glad to have an opportunity to meet his dead father again."

INFRINGING THE ARMS ACT.

Pathans Convicted at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 7.

Two pathans who arrived from the Persian Gulf were placed before the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, for importing arms without a license and sentenced to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 20.

ANOTHER FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 7.

The "Frontier Advocate" reports that one Daulat Ram under transfer orders while proceeding to Musakhel from Fort Sandeman was waylaid on the way by badmashes and killed. Sardar Mohamed Yasuf Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and a Police Inspector, have proceeded to the spot to make enquiries.

THE BUDGET.

Proposals for Reducing the Votes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The second stage of the Budget discussion will commence on Wednesday and this will afford opportunities to the Additional Members to criticise the working of the various Imperial Departments on a motion for a reduction of the votes.

Mr. Gokhale has given notice of five resolutions, the most important of which is: (1) "This Council recommends that the annual allotment of £500,000 under the Famine Relief Insurance to the reduction or avoidance of debt should now be abolished." Others are (2) "This Council recommends that the net interest charge for Capital raised for Railway construction, but not expanded as also for the amounts deposited by the Railway Companies with the Secretary of State should be transferred from interest on ordinary debt to interest on productive debt. (3) This Council recommends that the provision for expenditure on stationery and printing for next year be reduced by two lakhs of rupees. (4) This Council recommends that the provision for expenditure on Telegraphs for next year be reduced by £20,000. (5) This Council recommends that the provision for working expenses of State Railways for next year be reduced by one crore of rupees."

Nawab Sayed Muhamad has given notice of a question regarding a revision of the contract of the South Indian Railway with a view to elicit what is being done to secure better terms for District Boards for the development of feeder lines.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

At the next Wednesday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council Mr. Mudholker will move the following resolution:—"This Council recommends that expenditure on account of education in Central Provinces be increased by rupees two lakhs."

"This Council recommends that expenditure on account of Sanitation, the Central Provinces be increased by four lakhs of rupees."

Mr. Dadabhai will move:—"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Imperial grant for expenditure on Irrigation during the next year be increased to the full average of 220 lakhs of rupees recommended by Mr. Scott Moncrieff Commission of 1901-03, and that the extra money required be made up by a proportionate curtailment of capital expenditure on Railway."

UNFORTUNATE SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

An unfortunate gun accident is reported from Hazaribagh. Captain Wells, I. M. S., who was up there on special duty, went out shooting the other day. Major Stevens who had gone about twenty-three miles out for a shoot, arranged to meet Captain Wells the following day and they all anticipated having some good spor, tbut their expectation were frustrated, because the gun which Captain Wells was carrying slipped off his shoulder and, though the safety bolt was on, in some inexplicable way the cartridge exploded and his unfortunate friend received an injury to his foot. The accident might have been far more serious as the boot which he was wearing was full of shot when taken off. The patient is making satisfactory progress.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY FOR DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MARCH 7.

Messrs. Octavius Steel and Coy. have applied for a license to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam under the Indian Electricity Act for the supply of energy to the public for the purposes of general supply and to particular consumers under special agreements within the limits of the new Dacca Civil Station which shall be within an area of supply.

THE BUDH GYA CASE.

First Decision Upheld.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

At the High Court to-day Justices Holmwood and Charterjee delivered judgment in what is known as the Budh Gya Temple Case. In the present case plaintiff Mohunt, of Gya, wanted to object Dharampala and two others from a Rest House at Budh Gya where the defendants erected an image of Budha. The Sub-Judge of Gya decreed the plaintiff's suit, against that decision Dharampala appealed to the High Court. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with these modifications that the suit be decreed as follows:—namely, "that it be declared that Mohunt is the incumbent in possession of the land on which the Rest House stands and that none of the defendants have any right to hold possession of it and Dhaarmpala has no right to exclude Mohunt therefrom and that the other defendants are liable to ejectment and have no right permanently to reside in that Rest House nor to set up or enshrine any image therein and be ordered to remove the image of Budha from the Rest House and to vacate the house within a month of the date of the decree and that on their failing to do so they be ejected."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

An exchange has been approved between Lieutenant O'Malley, 7th Lancers, and Lieut. Ireland, Royal Munster Fusiliers. The latter officer is posted to the 13th Rajputs till the former regiment returns to India.

Majors G. F. Frazer and Britton. 110th Infantry, are appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-Com and respectively of that Regiment.

Major Harvey, 16th Rajputs, is appointed Commandant of the 4th Rajputs.

Capt. C. J. Mitchell, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, is appointed Adjutant of the Buckinghamshire Battalion of that Regiment.

Capt F. F. Ready, Royal Berkshire Regt. is appointed a commander of a company of gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military College.

Major Church, Deputy Asst. Quarter Master General, Chief of Staff's Division, is granted 8 months leave out of India.

On arrival in India for a tour of duty Lieutenants C. Chetney and J. Wickham, Royal Engineers, are posted to Military Works in the Meerut and Poona Divisions respectively. Major E. R. P. Boileau, 2nd Gurkhas, is appointed staff Captain and Major H. C. Holman, 16th Cavalry, is appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General in the Chief of Staff Division.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE COAL STRIKE.

State-aided Immigration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, FEBRUARY 20.

THE prospect of the settlement of the coal strike will be hailed with satisfaction all over Australia. The influence of the trouble has extended far beyond the area in which it originated. Many thousands men have been thrown out of work, or have had their employment curtailed, although they never saw Newcastle, and until the shortage of fuel was caused by the cessation of work had no idea that they were in any way dependent upon the activities of the colliers. The strike began on November 8, and when the Railways Commissioner here said he had enough coal to last for two months it was considered that the margin was ample to allow of the settlement of the difficulty. Masters and men, however, have been very persistent, and it has only been as a result of earnest efforts on the part of mediators that a truce now seems possible. It would be difficult to calculate the amount of money which has been lost as the result of the stoppage of the mines. The actual wage loss at Newcastle and the southern mines would amount to a great sum, but the closing down of manufactories and other establishments in New South Wales and the other States, the laying up of ships and the dislocation of general trade has been even more expensive to the community. The extra money which has had to be disbursed by the railway departments, tramway companies, steamship owners and other organisations public and private, which have continued in full or partial operation would reach big figures if it could be stated. South Australia has not suffered so much as some of the other States, but the Wallaroo and Moonta mines and smelters have had to be closed down and in other directions men have lost their employment, while at Broken Hill, in the prosperity of which South Australia has a deep interest, hundreds of miners and surface hands have been rendered idle. The Japanese collieries and those in Wales have gained by the shortage of coal created and tens of thousands of pounds of South Australian money, which would have gone to swell the railway surplus or which would have been distributed among the New South Wales miners, have now to be shipped across the water. The armistice, which will bring the men back to the coal mines and restore the output of the precious fuel to something like its normal volume, will be but temporary in its character. Unless the tribunal which is to consider and adjudicate upon the claims of the men can give them satisfaction, there is always a risk that the trouble may be revived. In the interest of all Australia, which cannot afford to be crippled in its industries or its productiveness, it is to be hoped that a lasting peace will be obtained on terms which will give the men fair remuneration and good conditions of labour, while at the same time the owners receive an adequate return for their capital and their enterprise.

EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES.

Owing to the labour troubles upon the Barrier during the first six months of 1909, and the Newcastle coal strike at the end of the year, the traffic receipts of the Silverton Tramway Company for the 12 months ended December 31 were about £11,700 below those for the previous year. The actual returns from freight, etc., were £136,000, while the net profit for 1909 (including depreciation £11,400), was £81,427, as contrasted with £89,986 for the antecedent term. The members of the Northern Coal Owners' Association met at Messrs. Dalgety and Co.'s office, in Sydney, this morning, but the proceedings were not disclosed to the press. After sitting for about an hour the conference decided to accept Judge Scholes as an intermediary. He arrived at the meeting-place at about 12-30 o'clock and remained closeted with the proprietors for some time. When interviewed afterwards Judge Scholes made the following important statement:—"I wish to express my appreciation of the courtesy and generosity which has been extended to me by both sides in this controversy during the last few days. I am able now to say that both sides have agreed to the proposition put forward by me for the resumption of work. The terms of that proposition I cannot disclose until the board meets at Newcastle. Suffice to say that at present everything is sat satisfactorily arranged. I can without hesitation say I do not see anything which will prevent a resumption of work in the north next Monday morning. I am delighted at the results of my efforts and would like to mention that Mr. Charlton, M.L.A., was in a great measure responsible for the attitude adopted by the northern miners." The result of the Southern ballot being overwhelmingly in favour of an immediate return to work, it was not a surprise to the coal-owners that this morning the men entered the mines, and work is now progressing as usual. Only three mines in the south are now idle. The South Clifton miners have a quarrel with two of their own men, who have refused to pay fines imposed by the lodge. As the colliery proprietors refuse to penalise the two men, the miners refused to start work. The miners at this colliery were on strike before the south came out in sympathy with the north. In the case of the Metropolitan mine at Helensburgh, a fractured steampipe was the reason why the colliery was not re-opened to-day. The North Bulli mine is also idle, the miners wishing to settle some local grievances before taking up their work again.

THE ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS.

The eastern States are spending quite large sums of money in the endeavour to introduce eligible immigrants into their territory, and during the present year a good many hundred men and women have been brought to the Commonwealth by the oversea steamers. This is a much more legitimate branch of enterprise than that previously entered upon and still persisted in by some of the neighbour States, with the object of drawing South Australian farmers from their own homes to settle beyond our borders. The ability and the experience of the local farmers are highly appreciated elsewhere, and they become missionaries of up-to-date agriculture wherever they settle. They are, therefore, always heartily welcomed when they take up land in the neighbour States. They are, however, just as greatly valued here, and while the Government has not considered it wise to undertake a scheme of assisted immigration, it is very anxious to provide sufficient suitable country to satisfy the hunger of its own people and to induce them to stay where they are. The northern areas when they were first opened were settled from the south, and gradually the area of agricultural settlement has extended until practically all the arable land within reach of the seaports and markets has been alienated from the Crown. With the object of meeting the demands of the sons of farmers who were striking out for themselves the railway to Pinnaroo was built, and the large areas of scrub country, there were thrown open. The railway line was pushed westward and northward from Port Lincoln with a similar design, and the appetite increasing by what it fed on new hundreds were surveyed on Kangaroo island. In the meanwhile hundreds of thousands of pounds were spent in repurchasing agaicultural land which had been held out of cultivation in large tracts. But all that has been done has but whetted the desire of those who are convinced that their destiny is drawing them to the land. Rapidly as the Surveyor-General's Department is working with the object of making new areas of Crown lands available for selection, there is still an excess of applicants, and the exodus to the other States has not been stopped. The Public Works Department are pushing on eagerly with the surveys of the railway lines authorised last session, with a view to bridging over the distance which separates the northern Eyre Peninsula land and the Brown's Well country from the seaboard, so that the actual work of construction may begin. Until railway transit is provided it will be impossible to settle the millions of acres of agricultural country soon to be opened up. Under these circumstances it is incumbent on the Government to strain every nerve to hasten the completion of the work, for the double reason that it will make now vacant lands profitable and will help to retain in our own country scores of splendid yeomen who are being tempted to go to other States.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARTILLERY.

The Royal Australian Artillery is the crack regiment of the Australian military forces. It is our one permanent corps; it mans our principal fortresses; it supplies the citizen army with some of the smartest instructors, and its standard of physical and mental efficiency is the goal of the rest of the land forces in the Commonwealth. For years past, however, it has been recognised that the best has not been got out of the corps, and that to secure the best it must undergo important changes, and, to some extent, expansion. The present establishment consists of 762 men and 38 officers, and the existing strength of 743 men and 38 officers is distributed over the States as follows:—

	Officers.	Men.
New South Wales	15	271
Victoria	11	224
Queensland	7	171
South Australia	1	20
Western Australia	3	42
Tasmania	1	15
Total	138	743

The working out of mobilisation schemes, the building and equipment of new forts at Fremantle and Hobart, the replacement of old guns with new ones at Melbourne and Sydney and the recommendations of the various experts with respect to the future functions of the R.A.A. have caused the position of the corps to be reviewed. The Minister of Defence has now before him a proposal under which the entire R.A.A. will be placed under one commanding officer who will be directly responsible to headquarters for the condition of the corps in every State, and its personnel will be increased. The extent of the increase recommended to the Minister has not transpired, but it is generally assumed in the forces that it will bring the strength up to 1,000 officers and men. Under the plan the men of the R.A.A. who are now employed as members of the instructional cadre, as orderlies and military clerks, etc., will return to their regimental duties and take up their proper work as gunners. The distribution of the corps in each State will be adhered to, and generally a wise policy of careful reorganisation and readjustment will prevail. Officers will be shifted from fort to fort at intervals, and the ablest and most ambitious will have to take their turn at the least socially attractive stations. The history of the R.A.A. dates back to 1871, when in Sydney it consisted of one batttery of permanent garrison artillery. In Victoria a similar corps was started in the same year but was disbanded in 1880—only to be recreated in 1882.

STOPPING A RUNAWAY TRAIN.

The Railway Commissioners have decided upon the form which their recognition of Works Foreman Henry is to take for his intrepid behaviour on the occasion of the sensational runaway of a goods train between Lancefield Junction and Sunbury on January 25. When the train was on an incline near Lancefield Junction the driver was unable to use the air brakes and the train started down hill towards Melbourne. It soon began to travel at a terrible pace. The blast of the whistle and a cloud of dust alarmed the stationmaster at Sunbury, who as soon as he realised that an unscheduled train out of control was approaching telegraphed to all the stations between Sunbury and Melbourne, giving the alarm. When the train was some distance on the upside of Sunbury, Foreman Henry, of Woodend, who happened to be travelling in the van, realising that fearful consequences were almost sure to happen if the train were not stopped, claimed down on to the rearmost truck and applied the hand-brake. He then made his way from truck to truck and braked 14, more vehicles, with the result that the train was brought to a standstill. On behalf of the Commissioners the Secretary of Railways has sent Foreman Henry a letter conveying appreciation of his prompt and courageous action. A commendatory entry has also been made on his record-sheet, and an honorarium has been sent to him. In addition a gold medal in commemoration of the event will be prepared for presentation to him. The driver, it is understood, has been held blamable by the department for allowing the engine to get out of control and he has been permanently removed from the position of driver.

THE USE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CARNOTITE.

An announcement made concerning the successful use of some ore from the Radium Hill mine at Olary in wireless telegraphy experiments has been the means of making known the fact that the Postmaster-General has authorised the issue of a license enabling wireless stations to be established at Elwood, near Melbourne, and Clifton Springs. The license was applied for by Senator Neild and Mr. Victor Nightingall. According to Mr. Hesketh, the chief electrical engineer of the Postal Department, the terms of the license are still under discussion, but the Postmaster-General has authorised Senator Neild and Mr. Nightingall to establish experimental stations, having a range of between 40 and 50 miles, in anticipation of the complete issue of the license. This arrangement appears to have been in force for about two months, and in Senator Neild and Mr. Nightingall's preliminary work their representatives appear to have found South Australian carnotite ore much more effective than the Bohemian pitch-blende, which was first used.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

During last week 196 Federal Old Age Pensions were granted bringing the total to 64,929. This includes pensions transferred from States which previously paid Old Age Pensions. The total was made up as follows:—New South Wales, 24,527; Victoria, 20,127; Queensland, 8,503; South Australia, 5,604; Western Australia, 2,115; and Tasmania, 3,053. The new applications received since the Federal Act came into operation last July numbered 22,779, comprising 5,435 in New South Wales, 9,265 in Victoria 2,342 in Queensland, 6,564 in South Australia, 2,705 in Western Australia, and 3,468 in Tasmania. Of these 24,727 were granted and 2,985 rejected. The latter total was made up of 647 in New South Wales, 868 in Victoria, 339 in Queensland, 614 in New South Wales, 863 in Victoria, 339 in Queensland, 614 in South Australia, 350 in Western Australia, and 167 in Tasmania. Applications still under consideration amount to 2,067, of which 880 were made in New South Wales, 215 in Victoria, 133 in Queensland 346 in South Australia, 240 in Western Australia and 248 in Tasmania.

THE CADET FORCES.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Deakin) went north and addressed a meeting at West Maitland. The Senior Cadets, he said, had already won the admiration not only of their recent visitor, Admiral Sperry, but of that great, severe, and splendid critic, Lord Kitchener. (Cheers.) Although the details were unlikely to be departed from to any great extent they had received from Lord Kitchener a scheme in consonance with the Act, but which in many respects would be found to throw it into a new shape, to make it more practically effective in its parts, and altogether as they could scarcely have accomplished it without the advice of the man who had already made two or three armies for service on behalf of the British Empire. (Cheers.) Reinforced by his authority, the scheme would begin from this time onward. The preliminary arrangements and appointments were already being made. It was a scheme not only for raising men and organising them, but also for arming them and making them self-dependent in the matter of ammunition, small arms, and cordite for the big guns.

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[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE PARIS FLOODS.

Exaggerated Rumours.

The Consul for France, in Bombay, writes:—

"From a circular issued by H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs it appears that, owing to rumours spread about the conditions of livelihood and the dangers of epidemics caused by the recent floods in Paris and environs, many foreigners are understood to have determined not only to defer their intended visit to our capital but even definitively to give it up.

"Now, however serious may have been the disasters undergone, Paris, thanks to the efforts of one and all, is fast returning to its normal condition. The city has resumed its usual aspect and the floods have been of no consequence, with regard to prices, conveyances, and comfort.

"As to sanitation, the most drastic measure have been taken since the outset by the Administration and the public, so that any danger of epidemic has been averted and that no source of infection can exist any more.

"According to the statistics inserted in the "Journal official" (Government Gazette) the death returns in the second week of February remained under the average numbers on record for this season of the year; as for cases of enteric fever the figures are also below the average.

NASIK MURDER TRIAL.

Alleged Secret Society of Youths.

THE MURDERER PLEADS GUILTY.

SIX CHARGES OF ABETMENT.

THE trial of the prisoners who were arrested by the Police in connection with the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Collector of Nasik, at Nasik, in December last, commenced at the High Court yesterday. The proceedings have been awaited with the greatest interest throughout the Presidency and the opening narrative which the Advocate-General recounted to the Court yesterday, was certainly full of instruction to the student of Indian seditionist methods, as well as an absorbing story for the casual reader.

All the prisoners who have been arrested were not present. As yet, they are not all even in Bombay. At present some ten or twelve have been brought here, and are lodged in the cells on the ground floor of the High Court. Special precautions have there been observed in the shape of additional doors and bars at windows, previously unbarred, to ensure their safety and inability to escape. Only seven were concerned in yesterday's proceedings, which commenced the trial for murder. They were Anante, the young Brahmin and actual murderer of Mr. Jackson, and six others, two of whom were charged with abetting and with being present at the crime, and the remaining four to abetting without being present. The remainder of the prisoners are to be charged in the second trial for conspiracy.

The trial of yesterday was opened in the Sessions Court at eleven o'clock at which hour the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, followed by Sir Narayen Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton, walked on to the Bench. Although the general public were excluded, the Court was well filled, but the absence of people occupying the standing space denoted that the trial was taking place under circumstances which are not always observed. Of course, there were a great many police officers, including Mr. Guider of Poona, who has done so much to unravel this difficult case. He had a seat at the Barristers' table close to the four counsel for the Crown and near him was Mr. Jones, the District Superintendent of Police at Nasik. The Barristers' table was on one side entirely occupied by those who are concerned in the case, but on the benches between them and the dock which had been reserved for members of the legal profession, there were many who did not appear to have any active concern in the case.

Several minutes before the arrival of the Judges, the prisoners had made their appearance in the dock. They came up the stairs from the cells below accompanied by native sepoys. Two of these stood with them in the dock, and their first business was to remove the handcuffs, which bound the wrists of the accused. This was a business, which required a little time as well as space, and so the accused were sent up in two batches. The one in whom the greatest interest was taken, Anante, the young assassin, was amongst the second batch, and he took his place, after pushing past some of his companions, at the end of the dock. He was closely guarded, having a constable at his left inside the dock and another on his right standing against the rail. He had affected a style of dress, which at once singled him out from the others. They were all very ordinary looking youths, evidently of the poorer class, who wore brimless caps, shabby European coats, and dhoties. Anante affected a long coat of white muslin, with a bright pink garment showing beneath, and on his head he wore nothing to cover his rough dark hair. He is a youth of medium height, sturdily built, with a somewhat heavy sullen face. He appeared as a rule to be entirely uninterested in the proceedings, although once or twice he smiled and laughed with one or two of the other prisoners. They seemed very unconcerned and for a minute or so before the Judges came in chatted and laughed in the dock in quite a lively fashion. They were well-guarded by seven sepoys, and one or two European officers were also close by. One could not be struck by the extreme youthfulness of all the prisoners. The actual murderer is only 18, and the eldest of them are said to be their ringleader is only 23.

THE CHARGES.

The accused were eight in number, (1) Anante Lakshman Kanhere, the young Brahman, who is charged with the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson on December 21, (2) Krishnaji Gopal Karve, (3) Vinayak Narayan Deshpande, (4) Shankar Ramchandra Soman, (5) Waman alias Daji, (6) Narayan Joshi, (7) Ganesh Balaji Vaidya, and (8) Dallatraya Pandurang Joshi, who were charged with abetment.

Counsel for the prosecution were the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Mr. Strangman, Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. G. R. Lowndes and Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson. They were instructed by Mr. Bowen, the Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Davar, pleader of Poona. Accused No. 1 was undefended. For accused No. 2 Mr. R. D. Wadia, and Mr. Sethna appeared instructed by Mr. V. R. Bhagwat and Mr. P. V. Nijsure, while Mr. Joseph Baptista defended accused Nos. 3 and 4 and 5 on instructions from Mr. S. P. Parkhe, pleader.

Accused No. 1, the actual murderer, pleaded guilty, and the remainder claimed to be tried.

Mr. Baptista applied for permission that a pleader should visit accused No. 6 to take his instructions if he desired to give any during the interval.

The application was granted.

Mr. Baptista at once objected to the proceedings on the ground that they were irregular. The committing order by the Magistrate did not satisfy all the requirements. He quoted sections to show of the Act of 1908 that if the Magistrate did not consider that the evidence was sufficient to establish guilt, it was obligatory upon him to discharge them, and there was a clear distinction made between evidence and statement made by the accused. For the purpose of this section the Magistrate could not regard a confession as evidence. It was clear from his own statement that the Magistrate did not consider the evidence sufficient and counsel quoted from his statement in which he said "the case against the accused rests almost entirely on the confession of the accused themselves." Seeing that the accused were not allowed to be present or to be represented before the Magistrate, he urged that the section should be very strictly interpreted. He also objected to the admission of the depositions taken by the Magistrate including the confessions on the ground that the Magistrate was not justified in putting questions to the accused in the manner which he did.

The Chief Justice: Would not the admission of the accused that he has made a certain confession admit it?

Mr. Baptista: In an ordinary Court, but not under the special Act under which these proceedings were taken.

Mr. Baptista continuing argued that under this special procedure the Magistrate had no right to examine the accused.

Mr. Strangman read section 80 of the Evidence Act. The confessions, he said, were produced by the prosecution before the Magistrate and he accepted them as evidence as he was entitled to do.

Mr. Baptista said this remark was irrelevant to his objection which related to section 3 of the new Act, which distinguished between evidence and statements.

Sir Narayen Chandavarkar considered the distinction which Mr. Baptista drew was a very fanciful one.

The Court overruled the objections.

STORY OF A SECRET SOCIETY.

The Court having decided that the trial of the first accused who had pleaded guilty should go on.

The Advocate General then rose to give his address and was commencing in some detail when, the Chief Justice remarked that the Court had read most of the proceedings before the Magistrate and therefore he might curtail his address in any way he chose. It was not necessary to address the Court as he would a jury who were ignorant of the facts of the case.

The Advocate-General: I feel that it would be to the convenience of the Court if the whole of the facts were placed before it as far as possible, and then your Lordships will be able thoroughly to appreciate the evidence we shall call before you. There are a large number of witnesses who come to speak on isolated facts. The first accused, he continued was charged with murder, the second and third with being abettors and present, and the rest with being abettors and not present. The first accused was arrested red-handed, Nos. 6 and

7 on the following day (the 22nd). Nos. 3 and 4 on the 24th December and No. 5 on the 31st. It seemed that some time during 1908, the second, third and fourth accused were members of a secret society, the objects of which were to enrol people, collect money, weapons and explosives, and obtain "Swaraj." The second accused was a student and his age was now about 23. The third accused was an assistant master at the Panchvati School at Nasik and he also had a handloom factory at the same place. His age was 22. The fourth accused was a student, residing at Nasik, aged 19. The sixth accused who was also a student at Nasik, aged 18, became a member of a similar society consisting of a few members and these presently all joined the first society. About the same time the fifth accused, then an assistant-master in the Panchvati School, aged 21, joined the society, the leader of which was Karve, the second accused. The last-named made himself conversant with the preparation of picric acid for the purpose of making bombs. This knowledge he imparted to the third accused and to a person, who would be called, named Chanderate, the latter of whom taught the fourth accused. He again passed on the knowledge to the sixth accused. The materials were supplied by Karve from Bombay where he was studying for one of the LL. B. examinations. He also obtained a number of pistols, some ammunition and these he handed over to Deshpande, Soman and Ganesh. Most of the pistols and ammunition were kept by Ganesh.

FIRST IDEA OF THE MURDER.

In or about the month of May in consequence of certain proceedings against a man named Savarkar, the idea of the murder of Mr. Jackson appeared to have suggested itself to the third, fourth and fifth accused. They communicated it to Karve, the second accused, and Ganesh, the sixth, both of whom appeared to have fallen in with the idea. Nothing of importance then occurred until September, and in that month Ganesh was informed by a person named Dharap that he had joined a secret society at Aurungabad having similar objects to that at Nasik, and gave him a letter of introduction to a Marwari there, Gungaram Rupchand. Then Ganesh went to Yeola where there was a another secret society, and he was told that Gungaram was acting there. He met him, and the two of them went to Aurungabad were Gungaram sold Ganesh a pistol and some swords and knives, which he had collected. At Aurungabad Ganesh met the first accused a boy of about 18, Anante, residing in the same house as Gungaram, apparently under his influence and a member of the secret society. Whilst at Aurangabad Anante spoke to him asking why they should not in Nasik murder an official out of revenge for the punishment inflicted on Savarker. Ganesh replied that he would consult his confreres at Nasik. Anante appeared to be most anxious to come with Ganesh forthwith to Nasik, but as Ganesh had not enough money to pay for two railway tickets he left for Nasik saying that he would see his friends and let him know. On arrival at Nasik Ganesh told Nos 3, 4 and 5, and they decided to communicate with Karve in Bombay and send for Anante. They accordingly send the latter five rupees to pay his expenses. The object of sending for him was that Anante should murder Mr. Jackson. Anante reached Nasik on the evening of the 19th September when he was met by Ganesh. He was conducted to Deshpande's factory and afterwards to the house of Chanderati, where arrangements had been made for his board and lodging. On the evening of the 20th September he went to Ganesh's house about 10 at night and was taken to a room at the top which was in complete darkness where a meeting was held at which Deshpande and Soman certainly and Waman probably were present.

MURDER RESOLVED UPON.

Anante was told that the society had resolved on Mr. Jackson's death and it was explained that the reason was that Mr. Jackson was looked upon as the principal cause of Savarker's transportation. Anante said that he was quite prepared to commit the murder, but he was afraid he had had no practise in shooting. He was told that arrangements would be made to enable him to practise. The meeting broke up and Deshpande Soman and Anante went off to sleep at the Panchvati school. In the early hours of the morning all four including Waman got up and went to Bate Road where Anante fired the pistol in the air. Later in the day Waman took Anante to the cutchery in order to point out Mr. Jackson. He had to leave him on account of his school duties, but presently Mr. Jackson came and Anante saw him. On the same day Waman took Anante to a photographer were arrangements were made for his photograph to be taken, and the photograph was actually taken there on the next day. In the early hours of the 22nd of September further pistol practice took place. Anante this time firing at a tamarind tree. About eight o'clock that morning Ganesh came to Anante and the latter asked him how it was he had not been to the pistol practice on the first occasion and Ganesh replied that the others seemed to be trying to keep them apart. Later Ganesh went with him to the cutchery and Ganesh then told him that no one in Nasik was prepared to shoot Mr. Jackson, and he had better ask for an assistant in case he failed and that the principal man Karve should come to Nasik from Bombay. That evening about nine o'clock, Anante, Deshpande, Soman and Waman and Ganesh met, and Anante told them that Karve must come from Bombay and that he must have an assistant. It was arranged that Karve should be sent for and in the meanwhile apparently in case Gungaram should be anxious that Anante should return.

A BOGUS TELEGRAM.

It was also arranged however that Deshpande should go to Barsi Road where Anante's brother resided and there send a telegram purporting to come from the brother saying that he was ill and wanted Anante to go and see him. Anante returns to Aurangabad and in accordance with the arrangement went on to Barsi Road arriving there for the 25th, the day when Deshpande got back to Nasik. Anante left Barsi Road for Nasik on the 29th of September.

The Advocate General continuing said that in the letter written to Anant it was stated that if he required the assistance of another man he should take him if need be. He would not get more than two seats in the theatre. It would be better if the work was done before the Dusserah Holiday (which was on the 23rd October). If he went to Nasik he would have to live in concealment. If the work was not done on the Dusserah Day it could not be done for two months (because it was expected that Mr. Jackson would go into the district). Ganesh who was employed on the Victoria Terminus was not to know about Anante's arrival in Nasik. The two boys, the Advocate General said, were friends of Anante. Both these boys were members of the secret society of Aurangabad. Dattu was a great friend of Anante and the latter had told him all about the conspiracy. Dattu was present at the time when Deshpande and Anant were talking together. He asked them to tell him the secret and did not show much concern whether they did or not, because he was sure Anante would tell him afterwards. Deshpande said that Anante was to go to Nasik and murd-- Mr. Jackson the following evening in the theat. If Anante would not murder Mr. Jackson Deshpande said he himself would. Dattu was asked by Deshpande and Anante to conceal from Ganesh, Anante's arrival in Nasik.

HANDING THE PISTOLS.

Deshpande came to Nasik on the afternoon of the 21st December and Ganesh met Kashinath and Datoo at the station. Ananta arrived on the same day and went off to Deshpande's house who had arrived in the early morning and informed Karve and Soman of the arrangements. Karve then got two Browning pistols, one large and one small, from Ganesh, and drafted a document, a copy of which was found with Ananta immediately after the murder. The other Browning pistol was handed over to Karve by Soman to give to Anant along with an arsenic powder packet which Ananta had to take after committing the murder. Karve also told Ganesh to hand him over a nickel-plated revolver. In the evening at Deshpande's house, Soman handed over to Ananta a large Browning pistol which he had obtained from Karve, the nickel-plated revolver and the arsenic. Soman then gave Ananta two passes for the theatre, one for a 12-anna seat and the other a more expensive one. Deshpande and Ananta then went off to the theatre. On arrival there Ananta asked for Karve who had to repeat the attempt to murder Mr. Jackson if the first failed. Mr. Jackson came into the theatre and immediately he entered it Anarra rushed down from his seat got close to Mr. Jackson and fired 6 or 7 shots at him with the result that Mr. Jackson was killed. Ananta was immediately seized and on his person were found among other things the various articles to which Counsel had referred : a Browning pistol, a nickle-plated revolver, 2 documents and the arsenic powder.

DESTROYING THE EVIDENCE.

Information of the murder of Mr. Jackson was soon communicated to the other accused who then tried to destroy all the evidence they had in their possession. Ganesh was arrested the following evening and his house was searched when some bottles of mercury and a Browning pistol were found. The next day the house of Ananta was searched. Then Deshpande was arrested. On the 24th Karve was arrested at Nasik, and on the following day the house of the seventh accused was searched at Aurangabad when several photos of Ananta were found. At Aurungabad at the instance of Deshpande one Gaidani produced a Browning pistol. Some days after that Deshpande took the police to his house and pointed out some glass tubes from the roof of his house.

THE EVIDENCE.

With regard to the evidence in the case, the learned Advocate-General said that they would have the evidence of the eye-witnesses, who actually saw the murder of Mr. Jackson. There would also be the evidence to show that both Deshpande and Karve were present on the scene at the time of the murder. The next set of evidence would be the confessions recorded by the Committing Magistrate of the different accused.

Those confessions were recorded under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and they were very full. Those confessions were amply corroborated and further amplified before the Committing Magistrate.

The first accused had also made a full confession and all those confessions could be used in evidence not against the persons only making the confession, but against all the co-accused concerned in the commission of the offence. Then they would have all the evidence regarding the photos and the evidence of things pointed out by the accused.

THE ABETTORS.

The learned Counsel submitted that if he succeeded in proving the facts that he would lay before their Lordships there would be no doubt that the first accused was guilty of the murder of Mr. Jackson. It would also be found that the second and the third accused were guilty of abetment of murder as they were present on the scene at the time the murder had been committed.

In regard to the fourth accused there was no doubt that he was guilty as an abettor, his connection with the conspiracy for murder being right down to the end. With regard to the fifth accused he never withdrew from the conspiracy and was guilty of abetment of the offence. The sixth accused would say in his defence that he was not trusted by his confederates and that the fact of the murder of Mr. Jackson had been concealed from him. He had never dissociated himself from the other accused and it was he who had put the whole thing in motion. It was his duty to inform the police, but he had not done anything of the kind.

The seventh accused was guilty of abetment of murder, which act had been committed in consequence of his instigation. He was a member of a secret society at Aurangabad which had for its object the murder of officials. He was further a confederate of the first accused who had told him everything about the plan he was going to execute against Mr. Jackson. It was his duty to give information to the police, but he did not do so.

On the application of Counsel against the sixth accused a further charge under section 115 of the Indian Penal Code and under section 118 against the seventh accused were added.

THE ACCUSED'S PLEA.

In reply to the Clerk of the Crown the first accused pleaded guilty. He said that he had committed the murder without any-body's assistance. It was committed by him alone.

Accused Nos. 6 and 7 also pleaded guilty, but rest of the accused claimed to be tried.

HOW THE TRAGEDY TOOK PLACE.

On the Court re-assembling after lunch, witnesses were examined.

Mr. Vinayak Narayen Kopeker, District Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, examined by the Advocate-General, said, he held these appointments in January last. He saw the second accused. The accused was brought to him on the 6th of January last, when he made a statement, which was recorded by witness under Section 164 of the C. P. C. Witness made an endorsement at the foot of it, and the statements made therein were true.

The Advocate-General wanted to put the statement in, to which Mr. Wadia objected on the ground that it could not go in before the witness had been cross-examined.

Witness was than cross-examined by Mr. Wadia. He said, he did not remember how many accused he had examined. He had examined the second accused, whose statement was taken down in the old Nasik Collector's cutcheri. The accused was brought to him by a policeman.

He came in police custody?—He was brought to me by a policeman.

Do you know where the accused was kept before being examined by you?—No.

The accused was kept in the same building in lock-up where you were sitting?—I do not know.

Witness further said, his Sireshtadar was present when the statement was taken. No policemen were in the room where the accused was examined. Witness did not examine the accused as to any bodily injuries as the latter did not complain that he had been ill-treated. He asked him, if he had any complaint to make, to which the accused replied he had none to make. He did not know if the accused had been examined by any other Magistrate before that. He first asked the accused if it was true that he wanted to make a statement. The accused replied it was so. And so he (the witness) took down what the accused said.

The Advocate-General tendered the statement.

Witness, re-examined by the Advocate-General, said he did not know one Shastri. He knew one Vamanrao Khare. He had no personal knowledge of what took place at Savarkar's trial. He was in Nasik in December last. He heard in the 9th or 10th of December last that Mr. Jackson was to be transferred. He had received a letter from Mr. Jackson, saying he was going to be transferred. It was not generally known then. He attended the theatre in Nasik on the day in question. He took his seat in the second row in the stalls. The theatre was very well attended. Mr. Jackson came in about half-past ten, and was received by him outside the theatre. Mr. Jackson went in, accompanied by two ladies and Mr. Jolley who held an appointment in Nasik, at the time. The witness was then the next to follow. Shortly after he heard two or three reports similar to those produced by the letting off of crackers. He went in and he seized the accused (Kanhare) by the right hand which held a pistol. Mr. Jolley held the accused by the left hand; and somebody snatched the pistol from his (accused's) hand. The Deputy Superintendent of Police then came up, whom witness asked to immediately make arrangements for calling in the Civil Surgeon. He saw a pistol like the one shown him now.

Witness further said somebody then came up and examined the accused when a loaded revolver was found in his pocket. A written paper was also found, which he (the witness) afterwards read in the theatre. After that Mr. Jackson's body was taken out. Witness did not know if Mr. Jackson was dead, when he seized the hand of the accused. He remembered the accused said at the time that he had done his duty. The accused said this when he was struck on the head by somebody.

A POPULAR OFFICER.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, the witness said, the father of the second accused was actually a Government servant in the Collector's office. Mr. Jackson was a very popular officer, and was liked by the people. Witness did not see accused No. 2 in the theatre.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, the witness said, the doors of the theatre were closed after some time and were subsequently re-opened.

Was the accused quite calm and collected or agitated?—I did not notice the state of the accused's mind at the time.

Mr. Sakharam Amrat Palsiker, Magistrate at Nasik, examined by Mr. Lowndes said, he resided in Nasik in January last. He knew the third accused Deshpande. On the 6th of January last this accused made a statement before him. Witness recorded the statement under Section 164 of the C. P. C. The endorsement at the foot was true, in which it was stated that the statement was voluntary. No police at all was present there at the time. The accused was sent to him about 7 in the morning and the statement was recorded about 12.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said, he had asked the accused whether he was making a voluntary statement. He also asked whether there were any marks on his body or whether had been tortured. The accused told him he had not been tortured, and that therefore there was no necessity to examine his person. The witness consequently did not examine the accused's body.

Would a man beaten by the police say he was beaten?—Yes.

Do you think that a man in police custody would say he was beaten by the police?—Yes.

Witness further said an accused could be made to make a statement by moral persuasion.

If the police told the accused that he had better make a statement or confession, would that be moral persuasion?—Yes.

You would then still think an accused was making a voluntary confession?—Yes.

Did you ask him if a police officer had told him to make a statement?—No.

Witness further said, he had taken down the statements of several other accused. He had not asked any of them whether the police had told them that it would be better for them to make a statement.

Mr. Baptista said that under the circumstances, the statements could not go in.

The Chief Justice: Under what circumstances?

Mr. Baptista said that before allowing the statement to be put in, the Court must be satisfied that there had been no inducement. The Magistrate had not ascertained whether or not any inducement had been held out to the accused by the police. The statements therefore could not go in.

The Chief Justice asked if there was any evidence to show that an inducement had been held out?

Mr. Baptista said, he did not think any positive evidence was necessary.

His Lordship remarked that a statement could only be held to be irrelevant if it was thought that an inducement had been held out but about which there was no positive evidence.

After some further arguments, the Court held that the statement could go in.

Mr. Lowndes then read the statements of the accused before the First Class Magistrate, Sakharam Fashlikar who produced them. These were substantially only repetitions of the narrative which the Advocate-General had already made. It appeared that after one of the pistol practices Anante said, "I have come here to do the work. Don't let my courage fail." When he went to the photographer he had his photo taken twice, once head and shoulders only and once full height. One was spoiled and he went back again and it was retaken. He said: Now I am ready for the work.

The witness, in reply to Mr. Lowndes, said: No police were present at the confessions and there were no signs that the accused had been beaten. On the 4th January he recorded the statement made by the fifth accused.

Further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the general subscribers to the European General Hospital Endowment Funds and Khandalla Convalescent Home was held yesterday in the Port Trust offices, the Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes presiding.

The following report of the Committee on the working of the funds for the twelve months ending July 31st, 1909, was then read, in which it was stated:—"The Committee beg to present Statements of Accounts of the two funds for the year ending July 31st, 1909. (endowment Fund, No. 1.)—The balance in hand at the commencement of the year was Rs. 3,665-5-6 and on July 31st, 1909, Rs. 5,186-19-5, so that the receipts exceeded the expediture by Rs. 1,521-4-11. At the general meeting of the subscribers, held on March 26th, 1908, it was resolved to apply to Government for a vesting order to place the invested funds in the hands of the Treasurer for charitable endowments. The application was made on April 15th, and the vesting order was notified on October 19th. Government Resolution No. 6243-A, and published in the Bombay "Government Gazette" of October 22nd, 1908. (Endowment Fund, No. 2.—Khandalla Convalescent Home.)—The opening balance of this fund was Rs. 4,847-10-11, and the closing balance on July 31st, 1909, Rs. 3,959-7-2, so that there was an excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 888-3-9, but as was mentioned in last year's report heavy expenses had to be incurred in laying on a water-supply to the Home, and it was also found that the roof was in bad repairs, so that the whole of the tiling on the main building had to be removed and the roof 'redammered.' The laying on the water which was kindly undertaken by the G. I. P. Railway Company and was estimated at Rs. 1,487-0-0, actually cost Rs. 880-4-0, a considerable saving having been effected by the Military authorities allowing the pipe to be laid through their land. The cost of the repairs to the roof amounted to Rs. 1,227-10-0, an expenditure which was not contemplated at the beginning of the year. The building of the proposed new bathrooms had to be deferred. The reports of the Lady Superintendent (Miss Goldney) have been quite satisfactory. The number of visitors to the Home was 8 more than last year, i. e., 108 men, 117 women, 93 children and 14 St. George's Hospital Nurses, making a total of 332. 62 (exclusive of Nurses) of the patients came from St. George's Hospital. The number of patients admitted on Subscribers' free tickets was 142. All visitors improved in health during their stay at the Home, none having to return to Hospital. The new water-supply which was completed in December 1908 has proved the greatest convenience and saves the damage done to the roads by the water carts. During the year Mrs. Whitcombe and Mrs. Todman resigned, and Mrs. Rhenius and Mrs. Phipps were appointed in their place as Secretary and Matron respectively. The Committee take this opportunity of again expressing their appreciation of the work done by the Revd. Mother Superior of All Saints in supervising the management of the Home, their thanks are also due to Miss Goldney, the Lady Superintendent, and her staff for the satisfactory manner in which they have carried out their respective duties. They also would express their thanks to Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. for again kindly acting as Honorary Auditors."

On the motion of the Chairman the report was adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then passed.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, March 4.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar returned from Mysore last evening where he had gone for tiger shooting.

A series of accidents has occurred on the B. G. I. P. Railway. The mixed train which is due in at Verawal at 6-40 p.m. did not arrive there until 9-30 p m. yesterday, owing to a derailment of wagons, which blocked, the trailing points, as they were being shunted off into the siding. The fast passenger train which leaves Bhavnagar at 6-30 a.m. and keeps connection with trains running through to Bombay, was detained at Ugalvar Station for over an hour, consequent upon the engine of the goods train which had preceded, having gone wrong on the Dhola Wadhwan Section. The fast train could not get along until its engine proceeded to the scene of accident and brought the goods train with its disabled engine to Ugalvar—The district Traffic Superintendent went to Wadhwan camp station to enquire into the case of the wagons which had their buffers bent and springs broken being the result of hard fly shunt given. A pointsman of Dhola junction station has met with a nasty accident. His foot came under the wheels while performing shunting and was crushed, necessitating amputation in Bhownagar railway hospital. A fatal accident has also occurred to a pointsman in Sonosra station yard. It appears that the deceased was sleeping with his legs on the rails when he was run over by a goods train and both his legs were completely severed. He died before medical help reached him.

RAJENDRAPUR TRAIN DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, March 7.

The Rajendrapur train dacoity case was resumed this afternoon before Mr. Stinton. Witnesses including Dr. Nisbikanta of Jaidevpur were examined. Their evidences were of a formal character. The case was adjourned till to-morrow. Nearly 20 more witnesses will be examined.

NATIVE STATES AND SEDITION.

More Letters from Princes.

"A Gazette of India," Extraordinary, dated March 5, is published, containing the following further replies in answer to Lord Minto's letter to Native Princes regarding the suppression of sedition in India. The first letter is dated the 15th January, and is from His Highness the Raja of Dhar. It reads :—

After compliments.—I am very much honoured by Your Excellency's Kharita, dated the 6th August, 1909, in respect to the concerting of measures against our common enemy the seditious party, who under various garbs have been disseminating seditious ideas in the minds of the people not only against the British Administration but all constituted authority and order of society in British India, and who are even trying to get a footing in some of the Native States in India as well. It is a matter of deep regret to me that a Kharita containing a subject of such vital moment involving the common interest of us all should have been delayed so long owing to various unavoidable circumstances and now with Your Excellency's permission I may be allowed to send the following reply :—

I fully agree with Your Excellency in thinking that the time has come when the Native Pinces of India should no longer remain satisfied in attempting to eradicate this dire disease from their own territories, but should also co-cperate with the Paramount Power in concerting measures for the eradication of the disease altogether wherever it is found in India, so that the territories they rule over should also be free from import of germs of the same from outside.

In this connection the Native Chiefs in India have a two-fold task before them—(i) The prevention of any probable growth of such disease within their States, and to keep them free from it, without unnecessarily altering the internal arrangements. (ii) The combating against the import of sedition from outside, and thus prevent the propagation of the same amongst their own subjects.

To achieve the first end in a generally law-abiding people, who have every reverence for their Ruler, is easier than the second, which with the spread of civilisation and easy means of communication of ideas to others, is much more difficult.

Although a few years ago some signs of sedition were visible in Dhar generally amongst students, yet prompt and severe steps taken by the Darbar not only enabled me to put down the same in its very beginning but made the condition such that any growth of the same would not be congenial for the future.

In spite of the numerous difficulties that beset our path in the performance of the task before us, I am glad to inform Your Excellency that since then I have been able to keep my State free from the pest, by adoption of the following measures:—

(1) I have arranged to keep very strict and secret watch over my people that they may not indulge in any seditious topics and thus prepare a soil for the growth of the evil in future.

(2) No public meeting to discuss political subjects in permitted to be held within my territories and no public meeting of any kind can be held without the permission of the Darbar, such permission being but rarely given and then only for deserving objects. When such meetings are held the proceedings are always watched by the State Police.

(3) There are only two printing presses in Dhar; one of them belongs to the State. Both of them usually print forms and circulars, etc., used in the various States. Every precaution is taken by the Police that no objectionable publication may emanate from them.

(4) As the seeds of sedition are generally and easily sown in the young and unformed minds, my Darbar have taken especial care in their education. Not only are objectionable teachings of every kind strictly prohibited but as a further safeguard the Darbar, before the appointment of teachers, causes careful enquiry into the antecedents of applicants, so that no teacher with seditious or morbid ideas can be employed.

(5) All public institutions are prohibited from subscribing to objectionable newspapers.

(6) A diary of every foreigner coming into the towns is kept by the State Police, and information of all suspected characters is given to the proper authorities.

(7) Even Sadhus and Fakirs are not allowed to stop more than three days in any particular town within the State. By making this a general rule and by watching the movem-nts of the new comers much mischief is avoided without unnecessarily exciting the indignation of or wounding the religious feelings of people which are generally respected.

(8) Moreover information of all suspicious characters coming into the State is beforehand given to us by the British Police through the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for which my thanks are due, as by obtaining such information in time my Darbar become forewarned and forearmed.

(9) Above all, to avoid the dangers which may likely arise in spite of our care and vigilance from the hands of cowardly and unscrupulous wretches, the Explosive Act has been passed.

Measures such as these for the prevention of any probable growth of the evil in my State or import of the same from outside could only be effected by the loyal co-operation of my people with my Darbar and the confidence of the political authorities in the action taken by us and timely advice and help given by them, for which my especial thanks are due, that I have been able to combat against this evil, and my complete success will rest on the detail and effective operation of these measures.

I am sure all my brother Chiefs have adopted similar measures, suited to their own local conditions and people, yet to facilitate matters more and for the quick adaptation of means to gain our common end I may be allowed by Your Excellency to mention the following proposals.— (i) That communication between the State Police of different Native States may be made more frequent and free than it is at present. (ii) That as this is a cause in which all of us are equally concerned, mutual discussions might be allowed to be held amongst the brother Chiefs and the Political Officials at the seat of the Local Government when they meet there to discuss other important questions concerning their welfare. (iii) As civilisation is spreading under the ægis of the British Raj, we in the Native States are trying to keep pace with the times and our attention turned more towards the education of the masses, thus making our people to face a new danger—the danger of imbibing unhealthy ideas through objectionable newspapers, whose unhealthy tone unless very much improved will frustrate our efforts. (iv) That the training to be given to the masses may be based on religious principles and ideals and inculcation of good morals in the minds of the younger generation should be insisted upon for the foundation of their character, in order to make them loyal subjects and responsible citizens. All public schools should be graded according to the number of such men turned out rather than the high percentage of passed out bread-winners. (v) Lastly as the success of our undertaking depends on the co-operation of the people, they must be impressed with the good intention of any step we take in the matter and of our unalloyed sympathy towards them and the persons entrusted to carry out these measures should not only do their duty faithfully and loyally, but without unnecessarily creating that alarm in their minds which is a great obstacle in the path of success.

In conclusion, My Lord, it will not be out of place to assure Your Excellency that I with all the resources of my State and people will ever be ready for any service that may be required of me by the Paramount Power, and I am ever ready to render any assistance to achieve that end which is necessary for safeguarding our common interest.

THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR.

The second letter is from His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, and is dated the 6th February. It reads :—

After compliments.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Kharita, dated the 6th August, 1909, on the subject of concerted action to check the dissemination of seditious propaganda in different parts of India. Owing to circumstances over which I had no control I was unable at once to reply to Your Excellency's Karita. But of this I may be permitted to assure Your Excellency that the delay was not due to any lack of interest in the subject or of readiness to offer my co-operation. Far from it, the matter has all along been prominently before me.

I have viewed with great anxiety the endeavours that have been made to spread sedition in certain Native States and it will, I think, be a matter of the greater regret if these mischievous and pernicious efforts are allowed to go any further and if States hitherto unpolluted by the foul poison should come to be affected by it.

Therefore, I welcome most heartily Your Excellency's gracious invitation to co-operate with the Government of India. I realise that the interests of the Government and of the Rulers of Native States are identical in this matter; I cannot doubt that the spread of this agitation must strike at the very foundations of the priceless boon of peace and good and settled Government that India has so long enjoyed under the wise and just rule of the British Raj; and I assure Your Excellency in the strongest terms I can command, that I am at all times unreservedly willing to associate myself with, and assist in the carrying out of whatever line of policy Your Excellency may think it best to adopt in meeting the situation.

I have indeed both in my public speeches and in the manifestos I have issued to my people, already declared myself to this effect in the plainest possible language.

But though I have done this in view of the general situation and for the purposes of protecting my people from what I feel is a danger to which they are like others constantly exposed, yet it is a matter of no little satisfaction to me to know that my State is so far free from sedition and its mischievous influence. And I am confident that by the deterrent measures adopted by my Darbar, as published in the above-mentioned manifestos, we shall be able, if not to exclude entirely the seditious agitator from my territories, at all events, to render his preachings and machinations comparatively innocuous and to make position an eminently precarious one for himself.

I note with much satisfaction that Your Excellency's views with regard to concerted measures to meet the situation will not involve interference with the internal administration of the Native States. The Jaipur Darbar, as I have said above, already taken a good many precautions. They have also, whenever necessary, been co-operating with the Government of India, with regard to giving information about such suspicious characters as have visited Jaipur. The Darbar are also prepared loyally to render any further assistance that may be required in this direction. But at the same time, I deem it advisable so far as local conditions are concerned not to bring sedition too prominently to the notice of my people, to whom it is fortunately wholly unknown as yet. Nevetheless, I greatly appreciate Your Excellency's kindness in consulting me on this important subject and I desire to thank Your Excellency cordially for the wise and liberal policy pursued by Your Excellency's Government, which has resulted in the appointment of Indian gentlemen as members of the Council of the Secretary of State and of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy, and Governor General of India. In fact, the Reform Scheme, which places the people of India under a deep and everlasting debt of gratitude to Your Excellency is a sure sign of Your Excellency's kind and sympathetic feelings towards them. Indeed after all that has been done, I find it difficult to suggest for British India anything else that could help to eradicate the serious evils of sedition and anarchy that prevail, but in difference to Your Excellency's wishes I will offer such further suggestions as occur to me.

(a) No doubt the measures already taken to suppress the publication of seditious matter in news papers have done much to lessen the present evil but I am constrained to say that much still remains to be done. The persistent murderous acts perpetrated in various parts of the country, indicate that a spirit of lawlessness is still abroad and the question is what steps should be taken to stamp it out. The seed, no doubt, was sown by seditious newspapers but the remedy lies not in the total suppression of newspapers, but in guiding them along right channels. The Anglo-Indian papers have but a small circulation and they do not reach the entire mass of literate people. I, therefore, ask, cannot a select few of the existing Vernacular papers be encouraged to point out the evils of sedition and the disasters it has brought in its train? I believe, if Vernacular papers are rightly conducted they have the power to do good and not harm. Can the influential, moneyed and right-thinking portion of the people not be induced to support papers and periodicals of their own, whose main object will be to expose the pernicious teaching and perverted information contained in the Gutter Press to discuss Government measures in a loyal spirit and to circulate the correct view of the measures and actions of Government. If informal meetings between editors and high-placed Government officials could be arranged, it would give excellent opportunities for the exchange of ideas on important public questions. The editors who discharge their responsible duties conscientiously should be encouraged in every way, while those that are indiscreet should be promptly sent for and their mistakes pointed out to them. Should this not have the desired effect, stronger measures must of course be resorted to and the Government will be well-advised to arm themselves with the power to take such measures. I have sangui ne hopes that this policy will provide an efficacious check on the printing of seditious articles and that the tone of the Vernacular Press will soon improve. The seditious movement has so far been able to influence only a small percentage of the population and I earnestly hope that with the advent and wide circulation of rightly conducted papers the great mass of the people will always remain staunchly loyal to the Suzerain power in India.

(b) When a new daily paper or periodical is started in British India the management of the paper should be made to deposit a certain sum of money as a guarantee for the paper being conducted on right lines and this deposit would be forfeited should the paper begin preaching seditious doctrine. I am sure the fear of losing their money would act as an effective check upon the tone the editors adopt.

(c) It should be impressed upon the leaders o the different communities that it is their bounden duty to bestir themselves to help and deliver their deluded young men if the country is not to go to wreck and ruin. If organisations were formed in every important town all over the country of the best men the lovers of order and good Government, and if they be induced to expose the hidden machinations of sedition-mongers, their baneful influence will be successfully counteracted. Being composed of the members of the same community such organisations by virtue of the inherent knowledge they possess of the special conditions, habits and customs of the people, will be better able to cope with the situation than would the most capable detective agency. Perhaps these organisations may on occasion be able to bring to the timely notice of the authorities the intention to disturb the peace or commit acts of violence.

(d) My next point has reference to the neglect there seems to be of religious education, a point to which I drew Your Excellency's attention at the State Banquet at Jaipur on the 29th October 1909. I must say have great an faith system of education in which I secular and religious instruction is harmoniously combined, as the formation of character entirely depends upon a base-work of religion, the noble ideals which our sacred books will put before the younger generation will, I fervently hope, make them loyal and dutiful citizens of the Empire. In the Shastras the monarch is the embodiment of all that is Great and Good and he is considered a Divine leader of men. Such teachings must inevitably have their effects on impressionable young men, and it is perhaps due to such ideals that sedition and anarchy have so small a footing in the Native States as a whole. In the Chiefs College Conference held at the Mayo College in 1904, I impressed upon my colleagues the necessity of religious education for the sons of the Chiefs and Nobles of Rajputana. It should be one of the principal objects in all schools for the teacher the Pandits and the Moulvies to instil in the minds of their pupils correct notions as to the duty they owe to the community they belong to and to their Sovereign.

In conclusion, I would again wish to thank Your Excellency for taking up this important subject and for so kindly consulting me about it. As I have said before, I believed that only a small fraction of the population of India has been contaminated by the seditious germ. But that fraction has, it seems, been carefully organised by able, rich, and unscrupulous men. The vast majority of Indians are loyal, and in their quiet undemonstrative way warmly appreciate the blessings of peace, personal and religious liberty and security. It is the bounden duty, therefore, of all responsible for the well-being of these law-abiding millions to see that the poison of sedition does not reach them. This Your Excellency means to do and such assistance, as it lies in my power to give, I offer most cordially. An organised and concerted campaign, offensive, and defensive, against the common enemy is what is wanted. At the head of this combination stands the Government of India and with it the Ruling chiefs of Native States, whose interests are identical with those of the Government, and who, if I may venture to say so, are looked up to as the natural leaders of Indian society. There are also the leaders of the different communities referred to in paragraph 6 (c) above, all these forces standing and working together will be able to show so strong a front that this wretched spectre of sedition that has come among us will soon be crushed and banished, from the land, and we shall return once more to the unclouded happiness and prosperity we have always enjoyed under the great, wise and beneficent rule of His Majesty the King Emperor of Great Britain and India.

THE MAHARAJA OF ALWAR.

The third letter is from His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar. It reads :—

After compliments.—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita of 6th August, 1909, regarding sedition and would ask you to accept my grateful thanks for the kind assurances given therein as well as for the desire Your Excellency has expressed to consult me in this important subject.

This new and most objectionable movement of sedition has come into evidence more or less of recent years, and Your Excellency is well aware with what feelings of disgust and disapproval it has all along been viewed by the well-wishers of Indian and specially by the Indian Chiefs.

Your Excellency's remark is very true that the time has come when common and concerted action is necessary in order to suppress this movement.

The pernicious effects of this movement and the means that have been utilized for spreading it abroad have already engaged Your Excellency's attention, and the Acts that have been passed and other political measures that have been adopted by Your Excellency's Government have no doubt been responsible for suppressing sedition a good deal. With the due exercise of legitimate force, judicious treatment and prompt justice, the last of which is most necessary in order to have the desired effect it should not be difficult to control this movement in the future.

In order, however, to deal with the subject thoroughly it is equally necessary in my mind to keep in view the causes from which this movement has originated and to devise means to remove them where it should be advisable, practicable and possible.

With the light of modern education and travel shining ahead the people of this country no doubt are awakening to wider aspirations. And with the enjoyment of absolute peace and the spread of communications their thoughts seem to be rising towards greater political ambitions, while the struggle of competition is drawing to their minds the ideas of mutual comparison, liberty and prosperity.

All these forces of nature are steadily gaining ground in the minds of a rapidly growing majority of people, though in however small a minority these may be considered to be at present.

The spread of these new ideas in a country like India where until some time back they have been so foreign or at any rate so scarce cannot in every case at least for some time be expected to find favourable soil.

In order, therefore, that they may be properly assimilated so as to bear good fruit, it seems to me that the ground on which they are to be cast must be simultaneously prepared with sound education based on teaching religion and building character.

I had the pleasure of referring this subject to Your Excellency's kind notice when I had the good fortune of entertaining you recently in Alwar, and I was much encouraged with Your Excellency's remarks in reply.

I have no doubt that the Indian States should be and will be the first to take the initiative in this matter but my idea is that it is not the Indian States where these new ideas are capable of such rapid development.

Though the Government of India have all along very wisely refrained from interference in religious ideas, I still believe that they can do a great deal directly and indirectly to help in the encouragement of greater moral teachings in schools, etc.

There are not wanting loyal bodies in British India, I believe, who would not welcome such encouragement, and even if the Government abstained from taking any direct steps. I have no doubt a great deal could be done by indirect means.

This question, however, has by no means escaped Your Excellency's attention as can be judged from so many public utterances you have made on the subject when you have expressed your intimate knowledge of the mischief that is already caused in the absence of such education.

These new aspirations and ambitions will require sympathetic guidance and firm control in the future and where such ambition will be incapable of fulfilment they are likely—as they have already done in the past—to lead to discontent.

In order to keep pace with the times the Government of India has already taken the initial step by introducing reforms in the political machinery of the Government which has helped in no small a degree in allaying discontent.

In cases of some more ambitious minds it may not be possible to satisfy their aspirations, but in no case must such discontent be allowed to lead to sedition or to take the form of violence. On the least sign of any such movement prompt justice and vigorous action will be necessary in order to bear the desired results.

While Your Excellency has already been doing so much for British India a great deal has already been done in Indian States, and where anarchy or sedition has shown any tendency of infection it has met as you are aware with exemplary treatment.

My opinion is that in future too such cases will receive the same kind of treatment. So long as the movement of outsiders entering the States with doubtful motives is carefully watched and prompt measures are taken when it becomes necessary. I venture to hope that there will not be much danger to fear from this movement gaining ground in ous States.

I feel grateful to Providence that Rajputana has so far proved the strongest barrier against this movement and my own State, I am happy to say, my people seem well contented and free from any such infection. I have every trust in their loyalty and allegiance and feel certain they will not abuse my confidence.

Regarding Your Excellency's allusion to common action being taken on the part of the British Government and the Indian States I can assure Your Excellency on my behalf that I shall be willingly prepared to co-operate in any such action as you suggest of circulating information and watching and communicating about suspicious characters whenever it may be necessary.

In conclusion I would ask you to accept my cordial thanks for your kind assurances of your policy of non-interference in the internal administration of our States and for your very kind offer of assistance should such be desired. These sentiments we not only very warmly appreciate but they make us all the more prepared to do what lies in our power to help in the cause of the Empire.

CROWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your short leader in this morning's issue on the subject of crows, suggests much more that might be said without any danger of exhausting the evidence against them. Their claim to be scavengers, and thus entitled to protection is false. They do not remove an hundredth of the offensive matter in our streets and lanes, and the sham reputation they have serves as an excuse for human beings to neglect their duties. Crows may be poisoned, but it is no easy business to lull their suspicions, and they may be trapped, but only for a few days in the same place. We must not shoot them within city limits, for good reasons, but this does not exhaust our possible measures against them. A certain garden in the Fort, containing a number of fine old trees, was, at one time, a favourite resort of crows for nesting purposes. Some one living in or near the garden had a monkey that liked to take exercise among the trees, and this beast discovered that crows' eggs were good eating. After this discovery no nest was safe, and the crows had to abandon their retreat to the great relief of the neighbouring inhabitants. This incident seems to indicate a profitable source of revenue to men of the sampwalla jat who possess trained monkeys. These men might make morning appointments for egg hunting without interfering with their other business. There is another method of nest destruction that may be carried out without the aid of the monkey. The appliance is simplicity itself. A light bamboo about sixteen feet long has affixed to its small end a fork with two short prongs four inches apart. This is attached, by the small end, with a string loosely to the belt of a boy who climbs the tree to within twelve or fourteen feet of the nest. Here the branches are amply strong to carry his weight while with the fork he demolishes the nest and throws its contents to the ground. One active lad with his bamboo could do a good deal of work in one day and make good wages in the nesting season which begins about five weeks before the monsoon. He might make a start by offering services in Marine Lines, making a charge of so much per nest. The business would last until the the young grows were able to fly—if any were allowed to reach that period.—Yours, etc.,

COLABA.

Bombay, March 7.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT CANTON.

Revolt of Government Troops.

FOREIGNERS REFUGING AT SHAMEEN.

Shameen, February 11.

Through being unable to satisfy the wishes of a common soldier in making a wooden block according to his liking, a Chinese engraver's shop got into trouble and the workman received a severe thrashing from his soldier customer on Chinese New Years Eve Fokis in the neighbouring shops, witnessing the occurrence and being dissatisfied with the mode of settlement appealed to the Police (Chon Kang) for their assistance and the arrest of the soldier. A policeman after investigating the report, arrested the offending soldier and a fight between the two took place. Just at that time a group of soldiers belonging to the same company happened to pass by. They rescued their comrade by force and left the policeman lying dead on the street. Not satisfied with what they had done, the soldiers later attacked the police station and had the building demolished. The chief of the police, on being acquainted with the facts of the case, reported the matter to the Viceroy, who immediately summoned the officer commanding the troops and demanded from him the appearance of all the soldiers concerned in the disgraceful affair at his Yamen to be beheaded in his presence. It is said that the troops belonged to the Viceroy's newly formed regiment with headquarters at Sha Ho outside the City walls, a little further than the Government Mint and the Five Storied Pagoda. This regiment is composed of men from Kwangsi, Hakkas and Puntis, and southern Chinese ; they were recently recruited and are a well drilled body of men armed with modern weapons and said to be very brave.

The Officer Commanding, after receiving the Viceroy's order, summoned all the officers and men and transmitted the Viceroy's command to those present. Many officers and men were at different stations at the time and some were off duty. The reply he received from those present, who were more or less excited over the trouble of the previous evening, was that they all unanimously refused to recognise the Viceroy's authority over them and then and there disowned alligrance to their regiment and returned their uniforms; they, however, retained their arms and ammunition. The Commanding Officer had their reply conveyed to the Viceroy who immediately notified the Tartar General of the occurrence. As the Commanding Officer could not in any way bring the men to their senses and as according to Chinese law he would be held responsible and severely punished, he committed suicide. The mutineers not only armed themselves, but killed a superior officer also, for refusing to allow them to take away cartridges and fire arms, and started out in their wild errand of demolishing various police stations and firing on the police, killing over thirty. It is also reported that the Viceroy, alarmed at the turn of events, left the palace in woman's attire and fled to the Tartar General's Yamen for shelter. Fearing an invasion by the disbanded soldiers, the Viceroy ordered all the City gates to be closed instantly and sought the assistance of Admiral Li Chun, who at once dispatched wireless messages ordering the return to Canton waters of all the gunboats.

A French missionary who happened to be near the headquarters had to leave his station under great risk, and gained a small native craft which brought him in safety to Shameen. He heard shots being fired by the rioters and saw a great number of the revolting soldiers making use of firearms.

Lengthy communications have been wired to Peking by the Viceroy and other officials. The gentry on learning what had happened and fearing an uprising also wired to Peking blaming the Viceroy for having been the cause of all this trouble.

Saturday.

The city gates are still closed and the inhabitants are terror-stricken. The regiment are men drilled by Japanese Officers and it is officially reported that those stationed here number about 7,000. This morning about 4,000 men surrendered their arms, but the remaining are well armed and are prepared to fight. The rowdy element availing themselves of the opportunity demolished a police station just opposite the New Chinese Theatre, in Cheong San Street, outside the city walls at 6 a.m. to-day saying that the police killed a child. The mob numbered over 400, and the police to disperse them had to make use of their firearms, killing three. Probably there may be some dissatisfied soldiers mixed up in the crowd, though they cannot be recognised as they have already discarded their uniforms. They subsequently returned to the police station and set fire to the building, by igniting four tins of kerosine oil which they had bought for that purpose.

Sunday.

The City gates continued closed to-day, being opened only at intervals, for the convenience of some business people. The prefect of Kwong Chow Fu issued a proclamation this morning informing the inhabitants that Admiral Li Chun with 5,000 men succeeded in killing over one hundred of the soldiers at an encounter near the latter's headquarters and finally succeeded in driving them over the White Cloud Mountain.

From yesterday the walled City has been under the charge of the Tartar General whose soldiers kept watch at all the gates and patrolled the streets, Admiral Li Chun taking charge of the outside city and thousands of his men patrolled the streets and closed up the outside gates at 10 p.m. He stationed some 3,000 men near the White Cloud Mountain to stop the rioting soldiers from returning and to be ready for any emergency.

The Viceroy this morning notified the British Consul-General that he could not guarantee protection to foreigners in the vicinity of the disturbance and the Consul at once requested all those outside Shameen to return to the Settlement. At about 5 p.m. launches and boats brought to Shameen Missionaries and their families and all the employers of the Canton-Kowloon Railway stationed at and near Tung Shan, the new office and residence of the Canton-Kowloon Railway staff.

It was by means of the wireless telegraph installation that Admiral Li Chun succeeded in getting all the gunboats and men to return to Canton instantly to co-operate in putting down the abortive rising.

NORMAL CONDITIONS IN THE CITY.

Canton, February 16.

No disturbance has taken place in the city of Canton during the last two days and everything has resumed its normal and peaceful aspect. The city gates are opened as usual in the morning and closed at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. On the 14th instant over a hundred suspects were arrested by the police and soldiers in different places in Canton, of whom some have been released on being proved to be of good character, while many others are still detained in custody pending further inquiries.

H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsun and Admiral Li Chun are of the opinion to punish only the ringleaders of the disturbance and to liberate those who were induced by other people to join in the riot. The officials have twice issued proclamations to persuade the disaffected troops to return to their barracks. Those who are willing to surrender must give up their arms and return to their barracks not later than the 17th instant and will be pardoned and allowed to remain in their posts or provided with passages to return to their respective homes if they so wish. Those who refuse to obey the order will be arrested and punished.

MR. CHOUBAL'S APPOINTMENT.

The following message has been sent by Mr. Dattatraya Laxman Vaidya, Solicitor and Chairman of the Kayasath Prabhu community, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay :—

"The Kayastha Prabhu community hail with joy the appointment of Mr. M. B. Choubal as the first Indian member of your Excellency's Executive Council and feel highly honoured that His Majesty the King-Emperor's choice for this unique distinction has fallen on a respected leader of their small and loyal community. They tender to your Excellency their warmest thanks and humbly request your Excellency to convey their heart-felt gratitude to His Majesty the King-Emperor."

The following has been sent to Lord Morley in the same connection :—

"Kayastha Prabhu Community hail with joy on the appointment of Mr. Choubal to the Executive Council and respectfully convey their heartfelt gratitude to His Majesty the King-Emperor for conferring the unique distinction on respected leader of their small and loyal community."

THE KONKAN RAILWAY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The project for a Light Konkan Railway is ripe. The line will start from Kalyan and join the Bombay Poona Road at Taloja. It will then follow the road via Panvel Chowk and join the Railway station at Karjat. A branch line from Taloja to the salt station at Belapur terminating at Sarsola will be constructed. The Railway line will be laid out on a narrow gauge 2ft. 6in. in width. It will serve the purpose intended and will meet the present requirement of goods and passenger traffic at a small cost.

The length of the main line from Kalyan via Taloja Panvel Chowk to Karjat will be 40·43 miles and that of the branch line from Taloja via Belapur to Sarsola 9·08 miles. The cost of the main line is estimated at Rs. 16,17,121 and of the branch line at Rs. 2,68,672. The total length of this Light Railway will be 49·51 miles and is estimated to cost Rs. 18,92,787. But this amount will, it is considered, be much reduced in the actual construction of this line on economical basis. The Bombay-Poona Road which is utilised for this alignment is a first class metal road. It runs almost at easy gradients and has no sharp curves augmenting the resistance due to concussion.

The scheme is most advantageous on statistical and commercial considerations. It places the construction and formation of the line within the range of a moderate capitalist. It secures a large passenger traffic which now passes by country craft and harbour ferries at great inconvenience and risk to passengers. The railway will have to convey a large supply of rice from Panvel where five rice mills are working and from various other places. Vegetables and fruits and even forest produce which are now carried in country machawas will go by this line. Salt as a commodity will provide ample traffic in goods as its construction is to be undertaken for this special purpose. The following are the details of salt produced at various stations which is likely to pass by this railway:—Belapur 430,000 maunds, Shewa 1,070,000 maunds, Oorun 538,000 maunds, total number of maunds 2,038,000 or about 20 lacs of maunds. Is is a scheme which on a small outlay promises to pay a high dividend, say 7 to 8 per cent per annum, as found out by calculation on the actual datas obtained at different localities. The further development of the scheme would result in the formation of another branch line from Chowl to Nagothana via Pen, the reconnaissance of which is already completed. Mr. R. V. Shringarpure has approached Government who have granted many advantageous concessions regarding the scheme. Government are also willing to allow more concessions and facilities to would-be promoters of this line.

SLAUGHTER CHARGES.

The following representation has been addressed to the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay:—

Sir,—We, the undersigned residents of Matharpacady, Mazagon and Byculla, beg to approach you on a matter which we feel to be a grievance, and we hope you will place this representation before the Corporation.

We consider the fee of Rs. 2 for the private slaughter of a pig or a pigling unduly excessive for a full grown pig can be purchased in the outskirts of Bombay from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 each, and a pigling from annas 8 to Re. 1-8 each. The fee of Rs. 2 per head for the slaughter of it, is, therefore, quite out of proportion to the cost of the animal and particularly so in the case of the pigling.

The flesh of the pig provides meat which is considered a dainty and the middle class Christian population of the town and island of Bombay feel it an impediment to procure fresh pork on festive and other occasions at reasonable cost owing to this heavy tax.

We also consider that there should be a differentiation between a full grown animal and a suckling for obvious reasons. A suckling provides a very small quantity of flesh, and as it forms an occasional luxury, like a duck, fowl or turkey, the slaughter of it should not be hampered by a fee. It cannot be reared, except under very stringent conditions, a circumstance which safeguards the sanitary provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act and further precautionary measures by the imposition of a fee for the importation or slaughter of it seems unnecessary. Having regard to the fact that a suckling is procurable from annas 8 or Rs. 1-8-0 the fee of Rs. 2 for the slaughter of it is unreasonably high and we pray that the importation and slaughter of a suckling should be allowed free of charge. As regards the full grown pig we pray that in view of its cost the fee may be reduced to a reasonable amount, we suggest annas 8 per head. This animal is not slaughtered by private individuals as an article of daily food, but it is invariably imported and slaughtered on festive and marriage occasions, and we feel it a hardship to be unable to obtain pork on such occasions except by the payment of the heavy charge at present demanded. We trust therefore that the Municipal Authorities will consider this representation and accede to our requests. We are, etc. etc.,

DR. D. M. D'SILVA, L. M. S., J. P.
REV. H. PEREIRA AND OTHERS.

TEXTILE TRADE IN BOMBAY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held on Monday the 14th instant. The report of the directors states:—Your directors take this opportunity of laying before you the 16th audited balance sheet, and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1909, showing a nett profit for the year of Rs. 1,67,618-6-3, which with previous balance of Rs. 14,464-0-6, amount to Rs. 1,82,082-6-9. To this amount your directors have added by transferring from the reserve fund account Rs. 32,000, and from the equalization of dividend account Rs. 1,12,000, total Rs. 1,44,000, making a total of Rs. 3,26,082-6-9, out of this amount, as you are aware, the directors have declared and paid a 22nd ad-interim dividend, for the half year ending 30th June 1909, on 2,800 shares at Rs. 25 (twenty-five) per share absorbing Rs. 70,000 and have transferred to engine and machinery deterioration fund account Rs. 1,53,048-14-2, to repairs fund account Rs. 60,183-8-4, total Rs. 2,83,232-6-6, leaving a nett balance of Rs. 42,850-0-3. Out of this amount your directors recommend you to declare a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, absorbing Rs. 42,000 and to carry forward Rs. 850-0-3 to this year's account.

Your directors regret to inform you that as anticipated by them the condition of the Textile Industry in Bombay was not so good as in the previous years. Farther owing to the shortness of the American cotton crop and the consequent high price of Indian cotton, there is to-day a loss in manufacturing yarn and cloth at the present ruling prices of cotton. Your directors, therefore, do not take at all a favourable view of prospects for this year.

Your directors beg to report that they have as in previous years, set aside Rs. 7,764-15-7 to fire insurance fund account the amount of discounts of premiums, recovered from the Insurance Companies for the installation of automatic fire extinguishing sprinklers and efficient installation of hydrants and other fire appliances. Your directors, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.

Your property is insured as follows:—Mill and other buildings, Rs. 8,03,800, stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, etc., 33,06,500, machinery, sundries, accessories, etc., 33,81,700, total Rs. 74,92,000.

Your profits and fixed charges have been insured for a period of twelve months from 4th May 1909 for £. 50,000 at Lloyd's, through Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.

Make your own Cigarette
It is twice as good
AG CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN GT BRIT.

BY THE WAY.

"ELEKTRA."

"Elektra," which has been given at Covent Garden the other night, is the last word in advanced music. Its composer, Herr Richard Strauss, is the most famous of living German musicians, and his ultra-Wagnerian works are a fruitful cause of controversy among musical critics. Only the most robust singers can interpret his operatic music. A story got into circulation at Dresden that at the rehearsal Herr Strauss left his seat at the back of the theatre to insist that the band should play louder, as he had once or twice distinctly heard the singers; and it is recorded of a prominent German musician that, being asked his opinion of "Elektra," he replied, "If it must be Richard, let it be Wagner; and if Strauss, give me Johann." Johann Strauss, of course, was the composer of much popular dance-music, but no relation of Herr Richard Strauss.

A GREAT INVENTOR.

France has just decorated a great inventor in the person of M. Fernand Forest. Born in the provinces and educated at a public elementary school, M. Forest was first apprenticed to a cutler, and lost no time in inventing a labour-saving machine. Abandoning cutlery for mechanical engineering, he invented an improvement in the wheels of bicycles which is now in general use, though the inventor's patent had expired before the manufacturers adopted it. Finally he invented an explosive engine of the type used in motor-cars, dirigible balloons, and aeroplanes. The engines at present used embody the improvements of later inventors, but it is to M. Forest, none the less, that we owe the possibility of riding in taxi-cabs and navigating the air.

THE RESIDENCES OF THE KAISER.

Even should the Kaiser carry out his allaged intention of sailing his Corful residence, he would still possess more dwelling-places than any other monarch, for as the present time he owns fifty country houses, in addition to his three palaces at Berlin. Few of these are honoured by his presence except on rare occasions and for brief visits. The Emperor divides most of his time between Berlin and Potsdam, while Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel (where Napoleon III. was imprisoned), and Urvill, in Lorraine, are generally inhabited by him for a short period every year. He also owns ninety-three farms, and the total extent of his German properties amounts to about 245,870 acres.

LAWYERS AND THE HOME SECRETARYSHIP.

The "Law Journal" regards it as a little strange that in a Cabinet containing an unprecedented number of lawyers the office of Home Secretary should be again held by a layman. But our contemporary admits that precedent is rather against the view that the Home Secretary ought to be a lawyer. During the past half-century the office has been held more frequently by a layman. Sir George H. Lewis, Sir George Grey, Mr. Robert Lowe, Mr. Hugh Childers, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, Mr. Akers-Douglas, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and Mr. Winston Churchill are to be numbered among the laymen; and Mr. Spencer Walpole, Mr. Gathorne-Hardy, Sir Richard Cross, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Henry Matthews, and Mr. Asquith among the lawyers who have occupied the position during the past fifty years.

LITERARY MEN vs. JOURNALISTS: A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.

Three important groups of French journalist recently celebrated their "entente cordiale" by a banquet held at a famous Paris restaurant. There were many and graceful speeches, including a long and charming one by M. A. Brisson, who compared the work of the leisured literary man with that of the journalist. The latter, he said, had dreams an visions of plays and poems, romances and essays which he might write if he only had time. "But he he has to leave these projects over till to-morrow, and again till to-morrow, till weeks and months and years have fled, and his hair turns grey, and his activity lessens, and ambition turns to resignation. . . and the little flame dies . . . and poetry and art give way to the prosaic task of the day." And so the journalist, continued M. Brisson becomes the Wandering Jew of literature, for ever on the move.

THE JOURNALIST AS SOLDIER AND LOVER.

Perhaps, the eloquent orator observed, this picture of themselves drew tears from the eyes of the banqueting journalists, for having shown them in this melancholy aspect, he turned round and depicted them in a light which surely must have inspired even the most faint-hearted and dejected with a new pride in his profession: But the journalist (said M. Brisson), if he is filled with the right spirit, is also a soldier; he only writes to fight for, to defend the cause which he considers just, whether that cause be literary, political, or social. Between two battles, he turns to literature. He cannot give his exclusive efforts to her, but he loves her with a passionate love, and seeks the society of those who, like some of the guests assembled here, are placed in the happy position of devoting themselves entirely to literature. M. Brisson ended by pointing to works of literary men which are imbued with the same spirit which flows through the articles of the journalist warrior. "There are books which are acts of faith, and novels which are crusades," he said, and so men of letters and journalists are all "one in spirit."

LES MOTS S'ENVOLENT; LES ECRITS RESTENT.

Maitre Barboux then rose, and if parts of M. Brisson's speech still rankled in the breasts of here and there a hyper-sensitive journalist, the honey of this talented lawyer's words must have been doubly sweet. For he reminded the banqueteers that the very memory of the orator's words vanishes like smoke in the air; his words flutter like faded leaves to the ground, whereas: "You write. You give to your work that which man most lacks—namely, fixity and duration. You are historians who listen to the past speaking to the future. You are philosophers, trying for ever to get at the heart of things; you battle with angels and your defeats are almost as glorious as your victories. You are dramatic authors who dare to appear upon the stage were you fearlessly face great shadows. You journalists, indeed, can lift up our souls or cause them to grovel in the dust; but whatever you do, all your thoughts and all your work is alive and will live." Cette charmante causerie (concludes the chronicling journalist) a etc., longuement applaudie.

IN DEFENCE OF THE CRUET.

There are persons who would abolish the cruet, and who would ban salt, and pepper, and mustard, and the rest, as not only unnecessary but injurious. But the "Lancet" holds that the acceptance of such views betrays little knowledge. "Mustard, pepper, and salt, used, of course, in sensible amounts," says our contemporary, "assist the appetite, give a zest for food, and partly by reflex action as well as local action stimulate the flow of digestive juices and ensure healthy assimilation. Even vinegar is known to have a softening effect on tough fibres, and hence its use is justified in so many instances. Lastly, the use of oil in a salad is a sound physiological procedure for it supplies an aliment which is deficient in the salad vegetable, while as a vehicle for the uniform distribution of food materials in the human organism it does excellent service." By all means, therefore, let the old institution of the cruet be maintained.

SOAP SUDDEN.

Panegyrists of times gone by have a way, like most people with bees in their bonnets, of selecting certain satisfactory testimony and ignoring the rest or twisting it into an unrecognisable shape. We have no doubt that there will be some who, having read the reminiscences of this Eton days with which Sir George Kekewich entertained the Institute of Hygiene, will growlingly comment on the effeminacy of baths and the deteriorating effect of cleanliness. In Sir George's day, a foot-tub on alternate Saturdays was the official allowance for the Etonian during the winter, and indeed during the summer too, but then the Thames was available. Nowadays no school devoted to the "classes" would attract a single pupil unless it had baths to offer him and at the recent Labour Conference it was suggested that the Board Schools should be similarly provided with means of maintaining a standard of cleanliness. An Englishman of fifty years ago suddenly revived would find life to-day a fussy, hypochondriacal affair, but one hopes freer of diseases if not—the price of our sensitiveness—of nervous irritability.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE CASHMERE GOWN.

Cashmere, writes a London correspondent will be one of the favourite materials of the half season. It is so adaptable to these days of uncertainty, when fashion has made no definite decree, and when the last of the winter designs have scarcely had full use. A development of the short frock of late winter is well received just at present. Soft cashmere forms the actual dress, which is very short, with a bodice that is quite decollette. Over this is worn a tunic in shot silken gauze reaching to just above the knee, and outlined with a narrow band of embroidery. The tightness of the whole costume is very trying, and it gives its wearer an appearance that lacks dignity and tends to make even a fair-sized woman look small. No costume that takes from the apparent height of a woman or robs her of dignity is ever successful, consequently it is easy to predict short life for the tight, narrow skirt and clinging contrasted tunic. Moreover, a decollete dress for wear in the afternoon, even under a transparency, does not appeal to the taste of the Englishwoman. Cashmere is made in beautiful tints, and colour this season promises to be even more lovely than last. Many gowns just at present are made of chalk-white cloth, and also of a tint that resembles nothing so much as strong coffee into which much cream has been stirred. Gowns out all in a piece with the aeroplane bodice held at one side with a large buckle, a similar swirling of the material being introduced into the skirt and held by a very large buckle, are good style. Sometimes the drapery, which suggests a tunic, is held by three large buttons, and into these same buttons a good deal of elaboration may be put. Wide plastrons, showing distinct Russian influence, are occasionally introduced into frocks of cashmere, and these are wholly outlined with narrow bands of hand-done embroidery. In selecting patterns for this trimming it is well to avoid small, close designs, for, although pleasing to look at in the hand, these have no effect at all when in wear. Sleeves must be noted for numerous variations have taken place in cut and fashion, although nothing so far, can be pointed out as likely to be the prevailing style for the coming season. Much is left for individual taste, for the distinctive note is still the most important one in the selection of dress.

A POPULAR BLUE SHADE.

The velvet hem on a band of filet, that was one of the prettiest styles of the winter period, has been altered into a hem of cashmere on net or chiffon, and exceedingly dainty it may be. Blue, in a wonderfully soft shade, will be one of the most worn colours of the season, and a gown of this blue cashmere on shot blue chiffon, with a coat of the cashmere, is both useful and pretty. Dresses will be cut pinafore fashion over a close-fitting bleuse, with frills at neck and sleeves. When the gown has sleeves of its own material a small guimpe is introduced. No fashion has been more becoming for a time than this little guimpe. Many of these are of metalic tissue, and dainty contrasts are easily suggested. Embroidery has ceased to be used as bands but is much in evidence as insets, as ornaments, and for the purpose of finishing the waist which still tends to be a trifle high.

Sounding the praises of Ayer's Hair Vigor. That's what every one does who uses this splendid preparation for the hair. If you don't want to praise it, then you must not use it. You see, you will be so pleased with it that you will just have to tell your friends all about it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

removes dandruff, makes the hair grow thick and heavy.

Handsome hair, rich, glossy hair, always attracts. You may have just such hair if you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. Accept no substitute.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

FOUR
WELL KNOWN REMEDIES.
RHEUMATISM
CAPITO BALM
(Regd.)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE
(Regd.)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHŒA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. That for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

HEADACHE
TREZO TABLETS
(Regd.)

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve-racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—No speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

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MEN AND MATTERS.

THE VERSATILE KHEDIVE.

His Highness Abbas II., the Khedive of Egypt, who has taken unto himself a new wife, is one of the most interesting of living rulers. He is a man of numerous parts, and is in every sense, "a man of the world," for his education was most cosmopolitan and he has travelled a good deal in Europe. At one time it was decided to let him come to England to study; but the idea was eventually abandoned, and, when quite a youth, he was sent to Geneva, and afterwards to Vienna. The result was that he went in seriously for languages, and at the present day he is one of the best linguists to be found anywhere. Abbas II, is a great admirer of all things English, and when he visited London some time ago he spoke in warm terms of British rule in Egypt. One of the Khedive's favourite hobbies is, curiously enough, engine driving, which he indulges in on his own private railway line. One day when driving an engine his wonderful presence of mind was the means of averting what might have been a serious accident. The train was going at a high rate of speed, when the Khedive suddenly saw that the line ahead was blocked by a waggon loaded with iron. His Highness immediately shut off steam, and brought the train to a standstill, only just in time to avoid a collision. He then descended from the engine and walked coolly back to the station to make inquiries about the matter.

TOO MUCH ETIQUETTE.

At the time of his call to the Khedivate, Abbas II, was studying in Vienna. The Austrian Emperor, anxious to do all he could for the new ruler, placed a steamer at his disposal to convey him to Egypt. On the way there, the weather was very rough, and the Khedive implored a halt at Brindisi until the sea should become calmer. He was politely informed, however, that the Emperor had ordered the journey to be accomplished quickly, and that, therefore, it would not be etiquette to have a delay. The Khedive acquiesced, but at last the sea became so tempestuous that he could bear it no longer. "Etiquette is well enough in its place," he said, "but his Majesty Francis Joseph is safe at home in his Palace at Vienna, and not sea-sick on this awful ship."

A "HUMAN" PEER.

The Earl of Crewe, whose name was mentioned in connection with the Viceroyalty is one of the most "human" of the Peers, and is noted for his great kindness of heart. "He can find an excuse for any rascal," said a friend on one occasion, and there was a good deal of truth in the remark. Lord Crewe is extremely versatile, and excels in sport of all kinds. He is also a great book lover, his library containing over 30,000 volumes, being one of the finest in the country. His lordship's love of books is not surprising, for his father the first Lord Houghton, was a poet of much ability and was the original of Lord Beaconsfield's "Mr. Vavasour." Apropos of Lord Crewe's father, many amusing stories have been told. It is said that when a Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill was being discussed many years ago, he wrote to his wife as follows: "Have you heard the latest argument in favour of the D. W. S. B.?—If you marry two sisters, you have only one mother-in-law." Lord Crewe's father was very fond of entertaining notorious people. The story goes that at a reception someone once inquired if a certain murderer had been executed? Lady Houghton, who was present, replied: "I hope so, or my husband will be asking him to our party next week."

THE JUNIOR "JOE."

It is not generally known that the first name of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who move the fiscal amendment to the Address, is really Joseph, like his father; but, since the unmistakable desire of the British people is in favour of having one Joe at a time, the younger is always known by his second name of Austen. The good fellowship between father and son is well shown by an incident which occurred shortly after Mr. Chamberlain first moved to his Highbury residence. The estate was rather bare of trees, and Mr. Chamberlain sought to remedy defect by planting a number of saplings in various parts of the ground. Month by month he watched them grow and his heart filled with pride as he thought of the day when his acres would be well wooded. This pride was slightly humbled one evening however, when "Master Austen," having been scouring the surrounding country, arrived late for dinner. "Where have you been?" inquired paterfamilias, fixing the well-known monocle, "and why are you late?" "Well," replied Master Austen, without the suspicion of a smile on his countenance, "I have been out for a constitutional, but I would have been here hours ago if I had not lost myself in those woods of yours." Mr. Austen Chamberlain was one of the most popular Postmaster-Generals. An incident of his career at St. Martin's-le-Grand was his astonishing appearance one day in the refreshment room of his employees, where he lunched just as any other postal official might. It turned but that Mr. Austen Chamberlain intended to make a regular practice of so lunching in company with the humblest clerks. It was an unprecedented act of condescension on the part of a Postmaster-General.

A DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR.

The name of Professor Goldwin Smith, who is reported to have sustained a serious ice accident in Canada, should have more than a passing interest for Englishmen. Something like forty years ago Professor Smith was Regius Professor of History at Oxford. He was also an ardent politician of advanced Liberal views, and a friend of John Bright and Gladstone. For some reason or other, he became the pet aversion of Disraeli, who, in "Lothair," refers to him as leaving the Old World in mistaken hopes of being better appreciated in the New. It was Disraeli who also nicknamed him the "wild man of the west." Professor Goldwin Smith is now in his eighty-eighth year, and is still wonderfully hale and hearty. He left this country in 1871, and has continually resided in Toronto since. When asked on one occasion for the secret of longevity, he replied that he had no secret to impart. "I have never," he said, "observed any particular rules of diet, except that of general moderation; I have always avoided working late at night, and I have taken a good deal of outdoor exercise."

AN OBJECT-LESSON.

A life-long total-abstainer and non-smoker, Professor Smith relates a quaint experience he once had while lecturing to a number of school children on the subject of temperance. He had arrived at his peroration, and he was describing a certain little boy who played truant instead of going to school, went fishing on Sundays, ran away from home, and learnt to drink, smoke, and play cards. "Children," said Professor Smith, "where do you think that boy is now?" "Please, sir," said a voice, "he stands before us."

STAR GAZING FOR SIXTY YEARS.

Sir William Huggins, the famous astronomer, who has just celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday, has spent sixty years watching the stars. He was the first to apply the art of photography to the science of astronomy, and he now does a great deal of his work by photographic methods. One of his earliest successes was the discovery of the chemical composition and the physical condition of world's millions of miles away by means of analysing the light given by them—which had formerly been thought to be impossible. To achieve this he had to arrange a spectroscope by filling a hollow prism with bisulphide of carbon. Unfortunately, there was a small leak and the pungent small was at times so bad that he had to leave the observatory to get fresh air.

THE "Irish Times" understands that Mr. T. P. Gill, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, has been appointed a Commissioner of Intermediate Education in Ireland in succession to Dr. Bertram, C. A. Windle, whose resignation was recently announced.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

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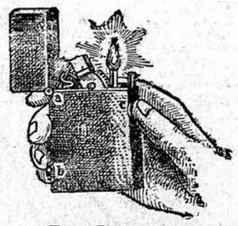

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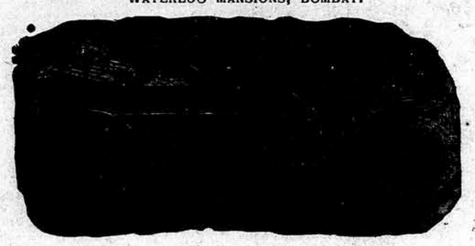

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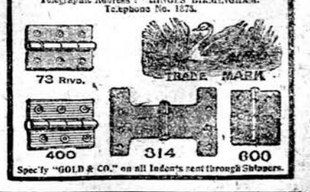

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